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WASHINGTON.

THE CAUCUSING DEMOCRATS.

"MASTERLY INACTIVITY" IN THE LOUISIANA SENATORIAL CASE TO BE PERSEVERED IN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, the Democratic Senatorial Caucus met again in the Committee room of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. They were in session for nearly two hours, but are exceedingly reticent about what was done. It is known, however, that they were engaged in the discussion of the Pinchback case, making calculations as to the number of votes that could be polled against the colored claimant. A number of "slates" were made which showed a majority of one for Pinchback, while one or two made the probable vote a tie of 34 to 34. The Democrats were so pleased with their policy of masterly inactivity to-day that they decide to continue it, and to allow the vote to be taken without opposition, whenever the Republican side has exhausted discussion. They propose, however, that the first vote shall be upon an amendment as stated, last night, that he is "not entitled to the seat." They hope to gain by the negative proposition, believing it to be stronger than the affirmative upon the resolution, and its adoption would have the same effect as a defeat of the original resolution. They took occasion before the caucus was convened, so it is claimed, to find out what Republicans would speak in opposition to Pinchback, and it is announced that Senator Christiancy, Senator Edmunds, or Senator Hamilton will take care of the opposition debate. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the debate will be continued at length, for there is a strong disposition to settle the question without delay. The Democrats consider, however, that while the result will be close, Mr. Pinchback is very likely to be admitted.

DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES.

THE OFFICES OF THE TREASURER AND REGISTER—A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION MADE—ASSISTANT TREASURIES TO BE ABOLISHED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Treasurer New and Register Allison were to-day before the House Committee on Appropriations in relation to the expenditures in their respective offices. Treasurer New came prepared with a section to be incorporated in the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, by which the salary list of his office is reduced $62,000 per annum, and the clerical force is cut down fifty in number. The reduction is made among the various grades of clerks, the principal reduction being in the $900 class. The Treasurer assured the committee that no further reductions, either in numbers or salaries in his office, could be made without embarrassment to the public service. He had made a thorough examination of the organization of his office, in order to assist the committee in securing proper economy. In reply to a question from a member of the committee, he said the salaries of the assistant treasurer, cashier, and assistant cashier, should not be reduced below the sums now paid. These were offices of responsibility, requiring the services of men of large experience, integrity and ability, and the salaries now paid are less than those paid by private bankers for like services. He did not care what was done with his own salary. He could speak of that disinterestedly, because he did not expect to remain a very long time in his position; but he earnestly urged the committee not to cut down the salaries of those officers upon whom so much depended, and who rendered a full equivalent for the salaries paid them. Treasurer New made a favorable impression upon the committee. The committee, however, are not satisfied, and think that the expenses of the Treasurer's office can be reduced below the point named by the Treasurer. Mr. Allison, Register at the Treasury, also acknowledged that the force of his office can be reduced to a limited extent without detriment. In 1869, when Mr. Allison was made Register, there were in the office 369 clerks. This number has been gradually reduced, until there are now but 161 clerks—less than one-half of the original number. The committee have agreed to abolish the office of Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, Charleston, Cincinnati, and Chicago. The present expenses of these offices are: Baltimore, $23,940; Charleston, $9,560; Chicago, $15,000; Cincinnati, $15,260. The committee have also agreed to abolish the office of depositary at Pittsburg, Santa Fé and Tucson. The combined expenses of these depositaries are $10,000.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH CONCLUDED—THE VOTE ON PINCHBACK'S ADMISSION TEMPORARILY POSTPONED—THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SUBSIDY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Morton, in his speech upon the Pinchback case to-day, did not go into a very extended argument, merely reciting Pinchback's military and civil record and then declaring that the long contest must be settled in one of two ways—either Mr. Pinchback must be admitted or the present Legislature of Louisiana must elect a Senator to fill the vacancy. Upon the conclusion of his argument the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned until Monday. The Democrats followed the policy indicated in these dispatches last night. The Republicans had evidently expected opposition from the Democrats such as would prolong the debate some time, and had therefore agreed upon no plan of action. There was quite an embarrassing silence when Mr. Morton sat down, and no one offered to speak or proposed any action. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, relieved the awkwardness of the situation by moving to go into executive session. On both sides of the Senate there was an evident disposition to fight shy of each other upon this question, and neither wanted to take the aggressive. The Democrats were willing, however, to take a vote *to-day*, but the Republicans had not all their members present. It is now possible that the debate may open next week, and if it once begins, the end cannot be foreseen. It would probably last at least a week.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, to which was referred the various propositions for transcontinental railroads, have agreed to report Atkins' bill authorizing the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad with Government guarantee. The subcommittee consists of Messrs. Lamar, Luttrell, Atkins, Garfield, and O'Neill, and their report will be made to the full committee at the next meeting. There is no doubt that Mr. Scott will this Winter get his bill before the House with a favorable report from the committee. Mr. Kerr made up the committee to give a favorable report. The prospects of the passage of the bill are better, too, than last year. The Senate may have an opportunity to do the Republican Party good service by defeating it.

Gen. Banning, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, says the next bill that committee will take up will be that providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. From expressions of individual members of the commission Gen. Banning believes that the bill will be favorably reported to the House. Gen. Banning says the commission will consent to no bill calculated to impair the efficiency of the Army, but an earnest effort will be made to add to its efficiency and promote its morale by lopping off all excrescences.

ABUSING PUBLIC PROPERTY.

THE CAPITOL BUILDING TURNED INTO A POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS—GOVERNMENT TAXED TO THE EXTENT OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The organization of the political campaign committees calls attention to a custom which has grown up of using the Capitol building as political head-quarters, for both parties, during the canvass. Three years ago last Summer the committee rooms were taken possession of by the Secretaries of the party organizations, and used for wrapping and mailing political documents, and for general campaign work. A large force of clerks was employed, both male and female, and for two or three months the building presented the appearance of a department. Government wrappers were used in the folding-rooms for folding political documents, which were franked with Government ink and pens, and carried to the Post Office in Government wagons. In fact a pretty liberal use of Government property was made by both parties, no discrimination being made in this respect. The cost, including stationery used, property destroyed, and damages to the building, which had to be repaired at Government expense, has been estimated for the season at $100,000. This seems a large sum, and may perhaps be somewhat exaggerated. The only way for this abuse of public property to be stopped is by the passage of a resolution forbidding political committees to occupy the building. This is in no manner a partisan suggestion, since it affects both parties alike, and there is talk of the necessary resolution being introduced into the Senate next week.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—ARGUMENT IN BEHALF OF SEAMEN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The counsel for the Central Pacific Railroad Company continued his argument before the Senate Railroad Committee to-day, claiming that the main line of the Pacific Railroad ran from the one hundredth meridian of west longitude to the east boundary line of the State of California; that there had been no over issue of bonds, and that the matter had been argued by him at the time, in 1869, before the Attorney General of the United States, who gave his opinion, taking the view above stated. Further hearing was postponed until next Tuesday.

Mr. O'Grady to-day appeared before the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Commerce as attorney for the seamen of Philadelphia, and in advocacy of the Ward Amendment to the Shipping act. He said the law, as administered in Philadelphia by the Shipping Commissioner, J. H. Young, was an oppression, and therefore an injury to American seamen, and that Capt. Young had exercised the tyrannical power of committing seaman to prison without warrant of law, not even giving them a hearing. Mr. O'Grady remarked, he had a case now pending in a civil court of Philadelphia against Young for damages, owing to false imprisonment of a seaman. He gave a general statement of Capt. Young's private record while he was ship-master, much to Young's detriment. Young, he said, now held three positions by appointment of the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and through his official influence had obtained signatures asking to be retained as Shipping Commissioner. Capt. Young, on Wednesday last, represented his own case before the sub-committee, and to-day Mr. O'Grady produced a letter from Mr. Welsh, President of the American Steam-ship Company, showing that he had never signed Young's petition. Besides this there were other false signatures, which Mr. O'Grady proved by sworn documentary evidence.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY TO A HOUSE INQUIRY—NO INSPECTORS OF CONSULATES APPOINTED—THE COST OF DISPATCH AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Secretary of State in response to written inquiries of Representative Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, says, there have been no appointments by that department of Inspectors of Consulates. He has no official information of the appointments, salaries, expenses and time employed by them, except what is known from printed reports. The reply of the Secretary in relation to Government mail dispatch agents, states that Radcliffe Baldwin is the agent at New-York, though the returns show that George W. Tice performs the service. The expenses for the year ending with June last, including salary, were $5,445 13. B. F. Stevens, dispatch agent at London, receives a salary of $2,000 annually in gold, and his total business expenditures for the year were about eighteen thousand dollars in gold, postage on State Department matter to Ministers being charged with half that sum. The amount of matter distributed by the agency was 6,719 pounds of printed and 271 pounds of written matter. Edward Robinson, Consul and agent at Hamburg, reports a total expenditure of only $785 08. He distributed 4,067 pounds of printed and 91 pounds of written matter. Thomas Taylor, agent at Havre, rendered an account of $833 32, as total expenses. Jonathan Amory, agent at Boston, expended $400 in forwarding dispatches, &c. In further response to inquiries the Secretary of State says, that since March 4, 1869, the following named persons received compensation while awaiting instructions, but resigned before departing for their respective posts: David A. Nunn, Minister to Ecuador, $397 15; George H. Butler, Consul General to Calcutta, $407 60; Marsh Giddings, subsequently appointed to that place, received the same amount; Edmund Johnson, Consul to Talcahuano, $81 82; A. S. Onderdonk, Consul to Cape De Verde Islands, $62 50; Egbert C. Sammis, Consul to Rio Grande Del Sul, $82 42. It appears that the law allows one month's pay to appointees awaiting instructions. The usage and allowances to the dispatch agents have been in practice for the past eighteen years.

THE NAVY AND ARMY.

NAVAL ORDERS—THE CASE OF CAPT. BYRNE, OF THE TWELFTH INFANTRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Ensign Frank E. Sawyer is ordered to the South Pacific Station, per steamer of the 15th inst. from New-York. Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton is ordered to special duty at League Island, Pennsylvania. Chief Engineer E. B. Blatch is detached from the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to a Board of Inspectors. Gunner Andrew Harman has reported his arrival at the Naval Hospital at New-York, for treatment, having been detached from the Congress on the 28th ult., and has been placed on sick leave.

The Court of Inquiry, consisting of Col. James Oakes, Sixth Cavalry, instituted by the direction of the President, to inquire into the transactions and conduct of Capt. Thomas Byrne, Twelfth Infantry, while at Camp Beales Springs and camp at La Paz, Arizona Territory, during 1874 and 1875, have reported that the allegations of criminal misconduct on the part of Capt. Byrne are not in any manner substantiated; on the contrary, the investigation has shown the integrity as well as the efficiency of this officer to be of a very high order, and that, in the performance of the various duties required of him, including the management and pacification of the Hualapi savages, he acquitted himself in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the full satisfaction of the department commander, under whose instructions he was acting.

The court is of the opinion that no further action is necessary in the case. The proceedings, findings, and opinions of the court are approved by the Secretary of War.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRACY.

THE CHICAGO TRIALS FIXED FOR MARCH 7—AN ALDERMAN INDICTED AND ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, to-day overruled the motion to quash the indictments found against Hesing, Rehm, Hoyt and others, for conspiracy to defraud the Government out of revenues, holding that all the counts were good and sufficient.

A motion for a bill of particulars was also overruled, and the prisoners then all entered a plea of not guilty, and the date of trial was fixed for March 7. One more prominent Chicagoan came to grief to-day through the action of the United States Grand Jury in Milwaukee yesterday. Before the adjournment of that body, several indictments were returned against Chicagoans, three of which were on account of "crooked" whisky operations, one of the same being against Alderman Jonas, who is in some manner involved with Jacob Rehm, and who, it is said, afforded a hiding-place for spirits shipped here from Milwaukee. The Alderman protested his innocence most vehemently, but he was taken to Milwaukee this afternoon by the Deputy Marshal, who came down last night to make the arrest. Louis Rindskopf, noted in Milwaukee whisky circles, was the leading witness against Jonas.

GEN. BABCOCK'S TRIAL IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, counsel for Gen. Babcock, and Benjamin F. Campbell, the latter's father-in-law, have arrived here. The General himself will arrive to-morrow morning, accompanied by a number of friends from Washington. It appears that Roger Sherman, whose arrival here was announced on Wednesday night, is not one of Babcock's counsel, but is Assistant United States District Attorney at New-York. His business here is said to be to look up evidence against parties in New-York, who are suspected of having received crooked whisky from St. Louis, and of having been in collusion with the ring here. It is also stated that Mr. Sherman has been engaged in looking up telegraphic correspondence between Babcock, McDonald, Joyce, and others, and that he will be retained as a witness to identify and verify the dispatches. The Babcock case, it is expected, will continue much longer than either of those preceding it. The number of witnesses will be greater, and there is a great mass of documentary evidence to be introduced. Reports were published in the *Evening Dispatch* this afternoon that a civil action will be brought against Mr. McKee after Mr. Babcock's case is concluded, for $700,000, on a basis of revenue on 1,000,000 gallons of spirits, at seventy cents per gallon, and that suit will also be instituted against Constantine Maguire, and his bondsmen, for $300,000. These reports are denied by District Attorney Dyer and others, who are in a position to know the facts, and are pronounced baseless fabrications. C. W. Babcock, brother of the General, is here and attending to some preliminary arrangements regarding his brother's arrival.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST IMPLICATED PERSONS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Mr. E. W. Barnes, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was before the United States Grand Jury to-day, having been summoned to produce dispatches between the parties implicated in the crooked whisky frauds here and at other points. Mr. Barnes stated that he did not know that such dispatches had been sent. If they had it would require a week's time and much labor to look through the messages sent, aggregating several hundred thousand, and get out those required. The jury have the matter under consideration. It is believed they will order the messages required to be produced by the telegraph managers. Judge Woods stated that an order of court would be issued if required, compelling manager Barnes to comply with the demands of the Grand Jury. Loss of books or failure to produce them, District Attorney Beckwith states, delays the investigation, but the chain of evidence can and will be completed and produced without them. The process is slow but certain. The Grand Jury has been discharged until Monday.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SUSPENSIONS—FAILURE OF AN ALBANY IRON COMPANY.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The Boston *Bulletin's* lists of business changes to-morrow will contain the following: "At a meeting of the creditors of I. C. Tyler & Co., fruit, Chatham street, Boston, a statement was made showing liabilities of about $73,000. The nominal assets aggregate about the same mount. The committee appointed recommend that he creditors take fifty cents on a dollar. Whiting, McKenna & Co., clothing, Boston, have suspended, with liabilities amounting to $418,000, not including unexpired leases. The nominal assets are placed at $466,000. Abraham Jacobs, grocery, Washington street, Boston, has failed. The creditors of Andrew J. Smallage, dry goods, Chauncey street, Boston, have accepted a proposition of twenty per cent., the total amount of claims is about $13,000. A. F. Goward & Co., chocolate confectioners, Boston, have failed. The liabilities are about $17,000. They offer thirty cents on a dollar. The liabilities of Louis Horton, failed, grocer, South Boston, are reported at $10,000, with assets at $30,000. Henry Pickford, locks and knobs, Boston, has gone into bankruptcy with liabilities estimated at $10,000. J. G. Nickerson & Co., Boston, oils, in bankruptcy, have liabilities amounting to about $25,000. The liabilities of George Benedict, feed and flour merchant, of New-Milford, Conn., who failed last week, are $27,000, and his assets $5,500. Bridgeport parties are the heaviest losers. An assignment has been made by B. F. Adams, of Castleton, Vt. His liabilities are about $50,000. His assets are thought to be half that amount."

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—It is announced that the Olcott Iron Company, of this city, has suspended payment. Their liabilities are about $150,000.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—Lockhart & Haldane, wholesale dry goods merchants, who recently obtained an extension from their creditors, have had issued against them a writ of attachment in insolvency. Irving & Marshall, engine and boiler manufacturers, have suspended, with liabilities of $35,000. E. Bendelari & Co., wholesale wine and fruit merchants, have suspended. A meeting of their creditors is called for the 7th inst.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, Feb. 4.—A call is issued for a Greenback Convention to be held in New-Haven Feb. 22, the object of which is announced to be to take such steps as it may deem necessary to force both of the political organizations of this State to recognize the voice of the people in the coming campaign.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—J. E. Bliss, a railway postal clerk on the Fast Mail train, was arrested here this morning by a Special Agent from Chicago, for robbing the mails. The proof is conclusive, and he has confessed his crime. Bliss lives at Chicago, and has a wife and one child.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE LONDON, PARIS, AND BERLIN STOCK AND MONEY MARKETS—GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS—LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—THE BRAZIL COFFEE MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Speculation at the Stock Exchange has been almost at a stand-still during the past week. Investment securities have been quiet and steady, while the market has had an upward tendency. American securities and consols, which at one time were weak and lower, closed strong at an advance of one-eighth on the week. Spanish stocks have displaced Egyptians as a speculative medium, and show an advance of one to two per cent., chiefly on Continental buying. Egyptian securities also show a slight improvement, but the scale of operations is small compared with that of the previous fortnight. The Paris market has decidedly improved in consequence of the favorable settlement. The disposition of political doubts seems to have given a decided upward tendency to French securities. There have been some purchases of Russian, Turkish, and Egyptian securities here for Continental account, which saved the market from absolute stagnation. English railways are weak and lower, on further unsatisfactory dividends. Money is a drug in the market. During the early part of the week there were predictions in some quarters of a reduction in the bank's minimum rate of discount from four per cent., but the regular weekly bank return showed a decrease in the reserve of £310,291 and an increase of a million in "other deposits," the proportion of reserve to liabilities being about one-half per cent. less than last week. In the open market rates have hardened accordingly. The probabilities seem to favor the maintenance of present rates. Money from day to day has been sustained by the requirements of the monthly settlement for consols. The Continental exchanges show no material change. The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount to four per cent.

In the London corn market there has been a limited trade of a dull and unsatisfactory character. Values have not varied materially, but such slight changes as have been made were in favor of buyers. At the leading provincial markets on Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday, wheat was a sixpence to a shilling lower. The imports have been fairly good—say 245,000 quarters. The arrivals of maize have been moderate—85,000 quarters. The deliveries of English are rather above the average, and include 52,500 quarters of wheat, 74,500 quarters of barley, and 4,500 quarters of oats.

At Mark Lane business is quiet, holders being a shade less anxious than on Wednesday and Monday, but transactions are difficult and discouraging in all branches. At Paris the weekly report shows the market is lower for flour and some sorts of wheat. The Continental markets generally are slow and dull. It is observed that the quantities of wheat, barley, and maize now on the passage to Great Britain are considerably smaller than a year ago.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association's circular says cotton has been only in moderate demand throughout the week, and with a dull market prices have generally declined again considerably. American descriptions have been in moderate request. Holders are still pressing stocks for sale. Prices have shown some irregularity, and close fully an eighth below last week. Future transactions continue to a fair extent, but prices have fallen about three-sixteenths. Sea Island is quiet, but full prices are realized. The decline of other descriptions ranges from one-sixteenth of a penny to a farthing.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 3.—Exchange on London, 26¼. Coffee animated. There have been large sales for Europe; good firsts, 5,900 to 6,050 reis per ten kilogrammes. At Santos the market is quiet, with a downward tendency; good firsts, 5,800 to 6,000 reis per ten kilogrammes. At this port the average daily receipts this week have been 6,100 bags. The week's sales have been as follows: For Europe, 34,000 bags; for the United States, 8,000 bags; Mediterranean ports, 8,000 bags. The shipments for the week have been as follows: To Europe, 15,000 bags; to the United States, 16,000 bags; to Mediterranean ports, 6,000 bags. The stock on hand here is 240,000 bags. At Santos the average daily receipts have been 2,400 bags. The week's sales have comprised 6,000 bags for Europe. None were sold for the United States. The shipments to Europe for the week were 11,000 bags. The total week's shipments for all ports, including Europe, were 11,000 bags. The stock on hand is 116,000 bags.

Freights, per sail, from Rio Janeiro to the English Channel, 33 shillings.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB AND THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH—PRINCESS BEATRICE—PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION—PROTECTION OF GERMANS IN PERU.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Capt. Mildmay has not yet heard from Sir Henry Halford about the rumored break in the arrangements for the international rifle contest. The Captain says he has received no orders to call the Council of the National Rifle Association, as the answer from New-York to the resolution adopted on the 22d of January is still awaited. Capt. Mildmay thinks, and he has heard Sir Henry Halford say, that if New-York decides to admit separate teams from England, Scotland, and Ireland, the National Association will not send a team.

The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says the report of the engagement of the Princess Beatrice with Prince Louis, of Battenberg, is unfounded.

An election for member of the House of Commons for Dorsetshire occurred to-day, and resulted as follows: Capt. Edward H. T. Digby, 3,060; Robert Fowler, 1,866; majority, 1,194. Capt. Digby is a son of Lord Digby, and a Conservative in politics.

The English Foreign Office has received the thanks of the German Government for the protection of Germans by the commanders of British ships during the late election disturbances in Peru.

SPAIN.

REPORTED COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS AND FLIGHT OF DON CARLOS.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The *Bien Public* of this evening says it has received intelligence of the complete defeat of the Carlists. It is stated that Don Carlos has fled, and he is expected to take refuge on French territory.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A CUNARD STEAMER IN A HURRICANE—THE AMERICAN BARK IRONSIDES.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—The Cunard steamship Palestine, Capt. Owen, has arrived here from Boston, which port she left on the 19th of January. She reports that she experienced a fearful hurricane in longitude 30° west, and lost mainmast and fore-topmast. Her decks were swept by heavy seas; the third and fourth officers were disabled, and several of the crew injured.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 4.—The American bark Ironsides, Capt. Tapley, from New-York, for Genoa, which recently arrived here leaky, has repaired and proceeded.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

ANDRASSY'S NOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Times* reproduces the text of Count Andrassy's note to the Porte, from the Cologne *Gazette*. Reviewing the note, the *Times* says it does not contain any principle at which the Porte could take offense. The Austrian Government and its allies treat the Sultan as undoubted master of his dominions, and it is assumed that he will remain so. The insurgents having taken arms against his authority, it is the mission of the three Empires to end this lamentable rising. The Porte is invited to co-operate in a work from which it will reap the chief benefit, and to recognize the friendliness of the associated peace-making powers. In spite of all this decorum of principle and address the note is somewhat peremptory. It is evidently intended to convey the impression that the three powers have a policy and have not intervened for nothing. The reforms may be limited in scope, but will be pursued, even at the risk of departure from the traditions which have hitherto obtained in dealing with Turkey. The note recapitulates the history of the efforts for pacification, particularly dwelling on the efforts of the powers to lessen the dangers of the insurrection by restraining Servia and Montenegro, and on the moderation of the powers with reference to the Consular Commission at Mostar, when their delegates were instructed to disabuse the insurgents of hopes for outside aid, and to exhort them to disperse after stating their grievances. The powers then only reserved the right to urge on the Porte those demands which appeared legitimate. The Cabinets restricted themselves to counseling the Porte as to the use of moral as well as military means. The note continues: "Unhappily the hopes of the powers were deceived. On one side the reforms published by the Porte do not seem to have had in view the pacification of the insurgents, nor do they appear to be sufficient for the purpose. On the other side, the Turkish arms have failed to put down the insurrection. The reforms promulgated by the Porte had no special relation to the grievances of the insurgents." The note then proceeds to indicate the necessary reforms, which have already been reported.

The note concludes as follows: "The Porte's previous undefined promises can only raise, not satisfy, aspirations. Turkey has failed to terminate the insurrection, which Spring will renew. The conviction is general among the Christians, Bulgarian and Crete will join in the insurrection in the Spring. It may also be foreseen that the Servian and Montenegrian Governments will be unable to resist the influence of events and public opinion. They seem to have familiarized themselves with the idea of joining the struggle when the snow melts. The three cabinets therefore think the only chance of avoiding new conflictions is by manifestations from all the powers establishing their firm resolution to arrest the movement. But to address the Primes and Christian foundations the Powers must be able to point to acts clearly ameliorating the condition to Herzegovina, for the Christians have a deeply-rooted mistrust with regard to every promise of the Porte engendered by experience.

FRIGHTFUL COAL-MINE EXPLOSION.

TWO HUNDRED BELGIAN MINERS PROBABLY KILLED—ROOF OF THE MINE COLLAPSING.

ST. ETIENNE, Feb. 4—Evening.—An explosion of fire-damp took place to-day in the Jabin Colliery. The men were at work in the pit at the time to the number of 230. Of these only twenty-six have been taken out, two of whom were dead. The earth is falling in in immense masses. Consternation prevails throughout the district.

GERMANY.

THE CHURCH VIEW OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS—RESISTANCE BY BISHOPS AND PRIESTS COMMANDED—CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI IN BERLIN—QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Herr Reichensperger's pamphlet, which has just been made public, argues that ecclesiastical laws transcend the State's right to invade the sphere of inner ecclesiastical life, and that the resistance of Bishops and priests is not only commanded by Christian doctrines and good sense but fully justified by the express determination of Prussian law. The pamphlet is temperate in tone, but unyielding. In substance he declares that a *modus vivendi* is possible only by the reinsertion of the eliminated clauses of the Prussian Constitution, or by an understanding with the Vatican, or the complete separation of Church and State. All the journals of this city agree that the tone of the pamphlet is moderate and free from provocation, but declare that a settlement of the ecclesiastical question according to its proposals is impossible.

Cardinal Ledochowski was here as the guest of the Prince of Radziwill. He was completely unrestrained, except in the matter of the interdiction from returning to his diocese. The Cardinal and the Prince afterward left for Prague.

Nothing is known here of the reported visit of Queen Victoria to this city. It is considered unlikely that she will come here, because the main object of the Queen's journey is to visit the tomb of the Princess Hohenlohe, her half sister, in Baden. She will also visit the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

THE ENGLISH RITUALISTS.

DENIAL OF LEADING "HIGH CHURCH" CLERGYMEN OF SYMPATHY WITH ANY MOVEMENT TOWARD SUBORDINATION TO THE PAPACY.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Rev. Alexander H. MacKonochie, the Curate of the noted "High Church," St. Albans, Brooke street, Holborn, sends to the newspapers to-day a document signed by about a hundred prominent Ritualist clergymen, fairly representative men, including most, if not all, who have been subjected to ecclesiastical prosecutions, disclaiming connection or sympathy with any movement looking to the subordination of the Anglican Ritualists to Papacy; declaring the basis for such a negotiation impossible until the Vatican decrees are retracted and repealed with as much formality as they were promulgated. The author of the original letter to Cardinal Manning, which first gave color to the report, writes to the *Morning Post* to-day over the same pseudonym "Presbyter Anglicanus," saying that the letter originated with himself, and that he spoke only for himself. Renewed attention and discussion of the subject have been awakened by Lord Penzance's decision yesterday in the Folkestone ritual case—the first suit under the Public Worship Regulation act. The decision declares illegal the use of the crucifix and stations of the cross, and solitary communion. Rev. Mr. Ridsdale, the unsuccessful defendant, is one of the signers of Mr. MacKonochie's manifesto.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Reuter telegram says it is asserted in clerical circles in Rome that, certain English Ritualists having some time ago adopted the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Manning, to whom some of the leading Ritualists applied, conceived the idea of leading them to Rome by allowing them to retain certain privileges. The Cardinal came, to Rome to defend this scheme, but the Congregation of Rites persistently opposed it. Cardinal Manning has recently informed the Vatican that there was grave discord among the Ritualists, and the time was opportune to make the dissatisfied party some concessions in order to induce them to join the Church. Manning's proposals were merely referred with some outward formalities. It is not believed that they will be accepted.

THE VATICAN.

CARDINAL HOHENLOHE RECEIVED BY THE POPE—LEDOCHOWSKI'S CARDINALATE—THE BISHOP OF OLINDA, BRAZIL—ILLNESS OF ANTONELLI.

ROME, Feb. 4.—Hohenlohe arrived here last night, and was immediately received by the Pope. It is reported that Ledochowski sent a long telegraphic dispatch to the Pope yesterday, thanking his Holiness for his elevation to the Cardinalate, and announcing that he will come to Rome as soon as he has made some arrangements in his diocese.

Only the prelates Monsignori Nina and Serafini will be created Cardinals at the next Consistory.

The Bishop of Olinda appears to be indisposed to vacate his see. He has proposed a fresh compromise on the pending ecclesiastical questions between the Vatican and Brazil, which will be examined by the Secretary for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The *Morning Standard's* Rome special says despite the numerous denials Cardinal Antonelli is seriously ill.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Reuter telegram from Rome says it is reported that the Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe, besides settling the differences which hitherto prevented his going to Rome, will enter upon negotiations to remove the enmity between the German Government and the Roman Catholic Episcopacy.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENCY OF THE NEW SENATE—PROSECUTION FOR PUBLISHING FALSE NEWS—THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—It is thought very probable that the Duc D'Audiffret-Pasquier will be elected President of the new Senate.

A prosecution has been commenced against the journal *La France* for publishing false news. The action is based upon the statement that M. Buffet had tendered his resignation and declared he would only accept the Governorship of the Bank of France as compensation.

Col. Denfert, the defender of Belfort, has resigned his commission in the Army in order to stand as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies.

The International Commission on the Channel Tunnel have assembled here. It is expected they will sign the first protocols to-morrow.

COUNT VON ARNIM.

ACTION OF THE ITALIAN COUNCIL OF STATE ON THE PRUSSIAN APPLICATION.

ROME, Feb. 4.—The *Opinione* to-day announces that at a sitting held yesterday by the Council of State it was decided to accede to the application of the Prussian Government, that the jugment of the Prussian tribunal sentencing Von Arnim to a term of imprisonment should be intimated to the Count by the Italian judicial authorities. Von Arnim is now staying in Florence. The *Opinione* remarks that this intimation is merely a necessary legal formality, and the Extradition Treaty between Italy and Germany cannot be applied to Arnim's offense.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

REPORTS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON AND THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The annual reports of the Chicago and Alton and the Illinois Central Railroad Companies for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1875, are now being prepared. The officials are unwilling to make public just now any figures, but say that the financial showing of both corporations will be satisfactory to stockholders. The operating expenses as compared with previous years have been greatly reduced, and the gross earnings show a slight increase. During the past year the Alton Road has laid a number of miles of steel rail, and the Illinois Central is negotiating for 15,000 tons of steel rail, to be laid during the coming Summer.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Messrs. Moody and Sankey's farewell meeting for young converts, held in the depot building this evening, was a grand success. Every seat in the vast audience-room was filled, the front part of the house being occupied with the young converts, numbering some three or four thousand, to whom tickets had been issued on personal application. About one hundred and fifty Pastors of city churches, Judges of the Supreme Court, and other eminent citizens, representing nearly every position and calling were upon the platform. It is probable that at none of Mr. Moody's meetings has there been present a more intelligent and appreciative audience. Mr. Moody made a most appropriate and effective address to the young converts, and his parting words of advice and farewell produced a profound impression, while Mr. Sankey's closing song of praise melted the audience to tears. After the benediction was pronounced, multitudes remained in and about the building, reluctant to withdraw from a place endeared by so many remarkable associations, and the scene of the greatest religious meetings ever held on this continent. The Evangelists leave for Princeton to-morrow, where they will spend the Sabbath, reaching New-York on Monday in time to commence their services in the Hippodrome in the evening.

GEORGE H. STUART.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1876.

THE SNOW-STORM EAST AND SOUTH.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 4.—The first snow of the season fell here during the night to the depth of ten inches. There is an average fall of a foot deep up the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroads, and two feet at Great Barrington and vicinity.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 4.—Seven inches of snow fell here last night, and in the eastern part of Dutchess County ten inches fell. This is the first snow-storm of any consequence this Winter. The weather to-night is cold, and the prospects for ice-cutting at all points are good.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—The snow which fell last night affords sleighing to-day, the first of the season.

MR. BOWEN'S STATEMENT.

HIS REPLY TO THE GRIEVANCES.

THE LETTER SENT TO THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH EXAMINING COMMITTEE—WHY MR. BOWEN WOULD NOT TALK WITH S. V. WHITE—HE ASKS IF MR. BEECHER HAS ANY GRIEVANCES AGAINST HIM.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen submitted his reply to the "grievances" of Mr. S. V. White to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church yesterday afternoon. In this letter Mr. Bowen calls attention to the fact that he was charged over two years ago with slandering his Pastor, and was acquitted. It was then said that he had talked too much; but now he was charged with talking too little. He demands, "Who says I ever once in any way, except by silence, injured Henry Ward Beecher?" and denies that he ever "sought to give the impression" or to "make the public believe" that he ever knew anything against the moral character of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Bowen says that he did not talk with Mr. White because he wished to decide for himself what was his duty. He denies all the charges made against himself, and recalls that one day during the great trial he was urged to say something to relieve Mr. Beecher, and was promised that "the arms of Plymouth Church" would be thrown around him. Mr. Bowen also says that years before the present scandal his counsel was begged by dear friends, who assured him that their Pastor "had craftily betrayed the sanctity of home—the same charge presented by Theodore Tilton in regard to his own home." The letter concludes with the expression of Mr. Bowen's opinion that, in view of all the facts and evidence presented, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, without even the shadow of a doubt in his own mind, "is guilty of the awful crimes of adultery, perjury, and hypocrisy."

Following are the various letters which have passed between the parties to this particular controversy, including the last missive of Mr. Bowen, and the facts of its reception by the Examining Committee yesterday afternoon:

REV. S. B. HALLIDAY'S LETTER.

No. 38 WILLOW STREET, BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1876.

H. C. Bowen:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Examining Committee of the Plymouth Church, held this evening, at the request of Mr. S. V. White, and at which he was present and made statement of grievances he had with you, the following resolution was passed, which I was instructed to forward to you:

Resolved, That Mr. S. V. White and Mr. Henry C. Bowen, members of this church, be requested to meet the committee at No. 38 Willow street, Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, to state and hear the matter of grievances named by Brother S. V. White, and receive such advice as the committee may think fit to give in the matter.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed,) S. B. HALLIDAY, Clerk.

MR. BOWEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bowen appeared before the Examining Committee on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, in answer to the summons served upon him. He was accompanied by his two sons and also by a stenographer, who was directed by Mr. Bowen to take verbatim notes of the whole proceedings. The Examining Committee immediately declared their unwillingness to allow the reporter to remain. Br. Bowen insisted that he had the right to retain him, and that it was only fair that he should be placed on an equal footing with the Examining Committee, who had their own reporter present. The Examining Committee, after private consultation, refused to grant Mr. Bowen's request. Mr. Bowen then again strongly urged the justice and propriety of his claim. It was again peremptorily refused, and a motion was made by one of the committee to appoint two of their number to put the reporter out of doors. Thereupon Mr. Bowen, before the motion was put, requested the reporter to withdraw. Mr. Bowen then said he would listen to the statement of "grievances" from Mr. White.

MR. BOWEN'S REMARKS.

After Mr. White had finished his statement of "grievances" Mr. Bowen said that as his reporter had been excluded from the meeting he should decline that evening to answer Mr. White. He requested the committee to forward to him a verbatim copy of Mr. White's statement, and promised that it should be carefully considered and answered. The committee assented to this proposal. Five days after—viz., on the 24th day of January—a copy of Mr. White's statement of "grievances" was furnished to Mr. Bowen.

LETTER FROM THOMAS J. TILNEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1876.

Henry C. Bowen, Esq.:

SIR: I inclose herewith a statement of the grievances of Mr. White as made in your presence and that of the Examining Committee of the church on the evening of Jan. 19. The committee will be pleased to see you at your earliest convenience to hear what you may have to say in reply, and to take such further action as may be deemed necessary.

Please name to Dr. Edward Beecher, Chairman of the committee, No. 182 Macon st., Brooklyn, the day when it will be convenient for you to meet them. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS J. TILNEY, Clerk.

MR. S. V. WHITE'S GRIEVANCES.

I had an interview with Mr. Bowen in the latter part of November, in which I urged upon him my belief that he was in error in his course in regard to matters connected with Plymouth Church in connection with the rumors and reports that were in existance in respect to his charge of reprehensible conduct on the part of the Pastor. I said that I wanted to talk with him on the subject. He said that he would like to have his son present. I said it was perfectly agreeable to me to have him there. I then said to him that I believed that, stating it very plainly, there was one too many in Plymouth Church, at one end or the other, unless he explained away certain things weighing on my mind; that either the Pastor of Plymouth Church should leave, or that he should avow his position as one not knowing anything adverse to the Pastor, or that he should leave. I told him what I complained of was that common rumor had associated his name largely with the reports with respect to the Pastor, as having made statements that were indicative of a knowledge on his part that Mr. Beecher was guilty of gross immoralities. That, so far as I knew, he had neither affirmed nor denied them, although the condition of things was such that every member of Plymouth Church, studying its peace and purity, wanted to know whether there was anything within his knowledge adverse to the character of Mr. Beecher, or if there was nothing within his knowledge to know of that fact. I told him that I called his attention to the statements that were made by Mr. Tilton and reported to have been made by Oliver Johnson as to derogatory remarks on his part affecting the character of the Pastor. I told him I did not pretend that these things were true; but that it was pretty generally believed through the country and among the brethren of Plymouth Church that he had made these statements—statements that were damaging to the moral character of the Pastor, and that every man, woman, and child in Plymouth Church were directly interested in knowing what were the true facts in regard to all matters affecting the character of Mr. Beecher; and that, while he might at one stage properly have kept silent, when the matter had not passed into public notoriety, it was now a case concerning which we were all entitled to know. I, as a member of Plymouth

Church, wanted to know what there was against the character of Mr. Beecher; and if he did not know anything, that he should set the matter at rest. I urged upon him that his course was not fraternal; that he was not studying the peace or purity of the church; that its purity demanded, that its peace demanded, that if he knew anything against its Pastor he should make it known, and that if he did not know anything he should say so.

He heard me, and made no reply, except to say that a good many people had been to him with the same request; that he alone was judge of the facts, and was judge of what his duty should be; that he could only tell me, as he told other people, if I knew all the facts I would say that he was acting conscientiously; that he must be the judge of what he should communicate. I told him that there were other things—that there had been an interview published between his son Henry and a newspaper reporter, in which grave reflections were made against Mr. Beecher—this, while he was editor and publisher of a paper; and while people from the daily press were glad to interview him, he had never disclaimed any of those things nor said they were made without his consent. He replied that his sons were of age, and that he could not be held responsible for them. Mr. Bowen very distinctly said that he had been for many years the warmest friend and among the strongest supporters of Plymouth Church when it needed support. He said that this continued down to a time when it was supposed by somebody that something had come to his knowledge. From that time he had ceased to have the respect and confidence or, at any rate, the friendship of the Pastor of Plymouth Church, and that the hand of the church had been very largely turned against him; that there was a great prejudice, very wrongful, against him; that he was to be the judge of his own course, and that he had made up his mind what the true course was; that he had given his word, and intended to keep it. I called his attention to the fact that the promise had been absolved in a published card, and that, at any rate, other people having given their versions, all obligation from such promise was removed; that I, as a member of Plymouth Church, was entitled to know. He said, no matter who broke their word he proposed to keep his own. That when he was carried to Green-Wood men should say he had lived an honorable life, and had done as he had agreed to.

The conversation continued. I strove to urge upon him that he was in error in his course, which was one of armed neutrality, allowing people to believe that he did know something about Mr. Beecher; and when I came to him in the interest of the peace and purity of the church, and asked him what that was, he always replied that he was the judge in regard to that, and that his conclusions must be trusted in regard to these things. He asked me why I did not go and ask Mr. Beecher. I told him I had, and could get no satisfaction from Mr. Beecher. He said he had been ready for years to talk with Mr. Beecher; that Mr. Beecher said there were not men enough in Brooklyn to bring them face to face. I said I wanted him to tell me what there was, and let me see if Mr. Beecher could not be brought face to face with all the facts, if there were any, that the whole matter might be brought to rest.

His son, Edward Bowen, took part in the conversation. He said his father's family fully agreed with me that there was one too many in Plymouth Church. He afterward said he was out of all patience with the Pastor of Plymouth Church and with the church. He said, in substance, that he wondered God did not strike Mr. Beecher down for blasphemy as he stood in the pulpit and went through his prayers. To this remark of the son Mr. Bowen made no reply or comment. After an interview of perhaps an hour and a half I left him, again calling his attention to the fact that what I complained of was that he did not quiet these rumors by exposing the facts, if he knew any.

A few days after that interview I called upon Mr. M. K. Moody and Mr. E. H. Garbutt, and took them with me, stating to them before we went the things I complained of in respect to Mr. Bowen, asking if they looked at the question of duty in the same light that I did. As they concurred we three went to have an interview with Mr. Bowen. I stated, in substance, what I thought his error was, as I had done before.

The other gentlemen, while they did not talk any considerable amount at the interview, expressed their concurrence with me as to Mr. Bowen's duty, and that his failure to do so was an error. There was a pleasant interchange between them and Mr. Bowen as to the old-time associations and services that Bowen had rendered to Plymouth Church. He again repeated that his assistance and cordial co-operation with the Pastor had continued down to a period when it was believed that something had come to his [Bowen's] knowledge that it was not agreeable to the Pastor for him to know; that from that time the cold shoulder had been given him. There was no one present at this interview but the three members and Mr. Bowen.

At our former interview I took occasion to speak of an article in *The Independent* having done injustice to Plymouth Church. I had said that I thought he was wrong in permitting *The Independent* to publish to the world a statement that rule seven had been made to meet Mrs. Moulton's case, when, in point of fact, it had been passed long before that. Mr. Bowen said that he did not disclaim responsibility for what was printed in the paper; that if any errors had been fallen into it was not intentional. At the second interview he said there was no intention to misrepresent anybody; that if that was an error he would be ready to correct it.

That is the only thing that I remember that I have not stated in substance as occurring in the first interview in respect to this matter. I am ready to answer any question that may be put to me by the committee or Mr. Bowen.

MR. BOWEN'S LETTER.

On the 2d day of February, Mr. Bowen addressed the following letter to the Examining Committee, giving notice of his intention to reply to Mr. White on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1876.

Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., Chairman:

SIR: I expect to be ready to reply to Mr. S. V. White's statement of grievances against me on Friday afternoon, the 4th inst., and will name five (5) o'clock as a convenient hour, and the residence of Rev. S. B. Halliday (where we met before) as a convenient place. If any later hour, up to seven (7) o'clock, the same evening, will suit the Examining Committee better, please inform me.

Very respectfully, HENRY C. BOWEN.

MR. BOWEN'S REPLY TO MR. WHITE.

The Examining Committee of Plymouth Church met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Rev. S. B. Halliday, corner of Pineapple and Willow streets. All of the members of the committee were present except Mr. Tilney, Mr. Hawkins, and Henry Ward Beecher. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Mr. Halliday, who had not completed his invocation when Mr. Clarence Bowen and Mr. Edward Bowen, the two sons of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, were announced and entered the room. Mr. Edward Bowen asked the members of the committee if they were ready to receive his father's answer, and Dr. Edward Beecher replied that they were. Mr. Edward Bowen then handed his father's reply to the "grievances" to Mr. Clarence Bowen, who began immediately to read the document, and continued without interruption to the end. The document is as follows:

To the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:

More than two years ago the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church was told that I had been slandering its Pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher: that I was probably the cause of all the trouble and mischief that had occurred in the church; that I must be promptly looked after, my conduct carefully investigated, and, if found guilty, be condemned and cast out from the church as a wicked offender. After months of most searching inquiry a report was made to the church by the committee that the charge against me was groundless; that, so far as they could learn, I had not slandered the Pastor; and that, in their judgment, no evidence could be found for the serious complaint against me. The report of the committee was presented to the church at a very crowded meeting, and I was unanimously acquitted of any wrong-doing in the premises. All this was done, remember, because I was charged with talking *too much.*

After these faithful and vigilant efforts to learn something against me had most signally failed, it soon began to be said in the church that I was now actually talking *too little*; that, instead of opening wide my mouth, to the great damage of Mr. Beecher, I was guilty of the grave offense of shutting it and saying positively nothing. To talk was at first said to be wrong; and now to be silent was equally wrong. It seemed to me quite plain, all this time, that Plymouth Church believed a storm was gathering, and that, just by way of experiment and in order to divert public attention, some one must be found, if possible, who could be thrown overboard. The storm still kept raging, and every effort to find some big mischief-maker, inimical to Mr. Beecher, had been fruitless. During all this excitement my convictions as to what was my own personal duty grew stronger and stronger every hour. I did not desire to talk with anybody. I determined to keep silent, to do just what I had done in the past; and I did not forget that I had made a solemn covenant, in what has since been called the tripartite agreement, to bury the past and keep silent in the future. How well I had kept that promise it does not become me now to say. But I know this much, that few men have ever been more sorely tried in regard to the duty of mouth-opening and mouth-shutting—and both at the same moment—than I have in this case. The best of men and women have plied me with advice and arguments on both sides. I have received thanks and congratulations for keeping silent, and solemn threats to induce me to speak. I have been advised confidentially and even boldly to smother my own conscience, "let the past go," and cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace."

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. WHITE.

When Mr. S. V. White called upon me at my office in business hours—once alone and afterward with two others—to talk on the "Beecher Scandal," I confess that I felt he had chosen an improper place and an improper hour to discuss an improper subject. He, however, expressed such a friendly interest in me and my family that I allowed him to proceed, as he stated. But I think I soon convinced him that I had neither the time nor the inclination to argue with him at length on that subject. I said to him decidedly I could not converse with him or any other party on the topic he had presented; that I had my own views and convictions in regard to the matter; that I must be allowed to act on my own judgment, or, in other words, to decide for myself what was my duty. I told him, also, that I did not believe in the practice of breaking written agreements even if others did; and, in a word, must beg to be excused from disclosing to him my views, feelings, or opinions on the subject in question. Mr. White pressed me with various arguments, occupying perhaps an hour or more, when he said he must hurry back to his office to make up his bank account. His remarks were substantially the same at both of the interviews in my office referred to by him. But he did not say on either occasion that he desired me to understand that he was then taking steps, in a formal way, to bring me before the church, although he intimated that he might do so at some future time. When I received the summons the other day to meet the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church I had not the slightest suspicion of what was wanted of me. No hint or intimation was given in that summons as to the nature of the grievances embraced in the complaint, and I must say that, under the circumstances, I am utterly amazed that Mr. White should take up my time or that of the committee with such rambling and trivial complaints. I felt at first, as I do now, that Mr. White, the Examining Committee, and Plymouth Church could be better employed in investigating the direct charges against the Pastor, made in the plainest language—charges embracing the crimes of adultery and perjury—rather than in skirmishing about in new fields, to see if a few more persons could not be scared or in some way drawn or driven into the difficulty.

Other men, far better and wiser than I am, have made mistakes, and I confess that I have done so, and, perhaps, in this very case. But I declare to you, and through you to Plymouth Church, that I have honestly and conscientiously tried in this whole affair to do my duty faithfully to God, to Mr. Beecher, and to the church with which I am connected. I could not do more, and I have not for one instant desired to do less.

The attempt at this time to revive the practices of the Inquisition seems to me a most startling development. Has the time come again when men are to be tried and punished for their thoughts? Are those who are accepted as sound and orthodox in their faith to be persecuted, put upon the rack, and then thumb-screwed into disclosing all the secrets of their inmost soul? Has it come to this that it is not safe in this free country to listen to the confidential statements of our Christian brethren who seriously and with trembling steps come to our doors asking not for bread, but for help and advice in trouble? Shall we say to such, Begone! We are afraid to listen to you?

In my more than twenty-five years' connection with Plymouth Church I have heard many a sad story from many a sad heart—some for the loss of property, some for the loss of their dearest earthly friends, and some for the loss of character—a greater loss than all. May God forgive me if I have ever done wrong in listening to one single case thus presented. But for thus doing, and that only, I assert, I have been unceremoniously summoned to appear before this committee. And I here and now most solemnly declare that there is no other basis for Mr. White's grievances against me. Whether he will have other grievances against me after hearing me at this time, remains to be seen.

MR. WHITE DEFIED.

But let me now ask a few questions. Who comes here to quote the words of slander which I have ever uttered against the Pastor? Who says that I have ever once in any way, except by silence, injured him? Let me ask: Has Henry Ward Beecher any grievances against me? If so, has he ever brought them before this committee? Others, as you know, have in the plainest English charged Mr. Beecher with both adultery and perjury. They have challenged an investigation in court or in council, and hardly a whisper has been heard in reply. Where was the valiant Mr. S. V. White all this time? Where is he now? Dare the gentleman, or any of you, summon these accusers into a court of justice and there demand the evidence on which these charges of adultery and perjury against Mr. Beecher are made? If he is absolutely innocent, why do you not act as if you believed it, and thus put an end to this horrible scandal? If he is a pure man, here is the straight road out of all difficulty. You have, unfortunately in my opinion, chosen a different course.

I am before you charged with the crime of "silence," and it has been more than intimated, here and elsewhere, that by this grievous *silence* I have actually uttered malicious slander; that by this persistent silence I do actually try to make all the world believe that Mr. Beecher is guilty. Gentlemen of the Examining Committee, I once promised to keep silent, and others joined with me in that solemn compact. That agreement has been coolly and, I say, deliberately broken; not by me, but by Henry Ward Beecher, and with the apparent intent to injure me. Just here permit me to deny, most emphatically, that I ever "sought to give the impression" or in any way to "make the public believe"—as charged by Mr. White—that I ever knew anything whatever against the moral character of Henry Ward Beecher. Whatever may have been the facts in regard to my knowledge, convictions, or opinions on that subject, I have hitherto sought to keep them locked within my own breast; and, except in taking private advice and counsel, I defy Mr. S. V. White, or any other member of Plymouth Church, to prove the contrary. But why do you ask me now to break silence? Why summon me to the front? Do you think I can use plainer or stronger language than that much-abused lady—a member of this church—whose awful charges against the pastor have stunned all Christendom? I think if such language as hers remains unheeded no other voice, though one should rise from the dead to speak, would ever reach your ears.

Mr. White says there is "one too many in Plymouth Church—at one end or the other." He does not state that at one end of the church stands a man openly charged with "adultery, perjury, and hypocrisy," and at the other end a man charged only with the mere "grievance" of silence. He does not propose to arraign and faithfully try the one charged with the awful crime of adultery, but to drag before you the man who, by his silence, has actually led people "to believe he did know something about Mr. Beecher." Such evidence of justice, impartiality, brotherly love, and fair dealing I commend to your respectful consideration.

I was long ago told that it was the secret intention of Plymouth Church to destroy me, if possible, and that I was, in any event, to be driven from its communion. I could not then believe this; but it now appears that others had better information than myself. For more than a year past it has been evident to me and to others that this serious threat would sooner or later be put into execution. But how was this to be done? The following tells the whole story: From that day to this I have been wickedly and malignantly assailed in my business affairs; all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors have been charged or hinted at; and I have been held up to the world as a man totally unworthy of either respect or public confidence. Every one of these charges or insinuations I now pronounce to be totally false, their authors slanderers, and I hereby challenge Plymouth Church to appoint its *own committee* to investigate openly and rigorously my words and my deeds, either in or out of the church, from the day of my birth to the present hour. I am ready for the trial.

Let me here recall one fact. One bright, sunny Sabbath morning during the trial between Theodore Tilton and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher I was waited upon by one of the leading members of Plymouth Church and most earnestly urged to come forward and say something, if it was in my power, to relieve Mr. Beecher and end the controversy. I was told if I would do this, "the arms of Plymouth Church would be thrown about me," and that "by so doing I would be the greatest man—*almost*—in the country." My instant reply was that there "was not power enough, wealth enough, or influence enough in Plymouth Church or in Brooklyn to induce me even to consider the matter for one moment." That remark ended the interview. I cannot help remembering, however, how easily—by simply violating my own conscience and telling a lie—I could have been applauded then and to-day as one of the most worthy members of Plymouth Church.

WHAT MR. BOWEN KNOWS.

I do not propose now to give in detail the facts which have come to my knowledge or the incidents, disclosures, and confidential communications which have from time to time been presented or communicated to me in regard to the character of Henry Ward Beecher; to his dishonorable conduct in business affairs; to his treacherous treatment of friends; to his breaking of written covenants; to his untruthful statements in court; to his dodging all thorough investigations into his conduct and character; to his stolid indifference when unjust charges and malicious slanders have been made against particular members of his church; to his recent contradictory utterances in regard to what he characterized as a "hodge-podge council," composed of "wolves and foxes," (like Drs. Storrs and Budington) which council at one time he said he had never positively *objected to*, but in regard to which, on another occasion, he did positively say: "I won't! I won't!! have anything to do with it!" and, finally, at his coarse abuse and slanderous charges of perjury uttered boldly and publicly, in his own lecture-room, against an honest Christian woman who had dared, as she alleged, to speak the truth concerning him.

With this brief reference to matters which have had an influence in forming my judgment, I will now hasten to tell you frankly what are my conclusions in regard to the character of the Pastor of Plymouth Church. I have known Mr. Beecher quite intimately since the day of his arrival in Brooklyn. I have been acquainted with him socially and privately, in the church and in the family, in business matters and in religious matters. I have heard attentively, but with profound grief, what has been said to me confidentially against him. I have felt my heart stirred to its depths for dear friends who, years before the present scandal was published, sorrowfully begged my counsel, as they assured me that their Pastor and mine had craftily betrayed the sanctity of home—the very charge long after presented to me by Theodore Tilton in regard to his own home. I never can or will be base enough to allow a single name to be bruited before the world, although I am now ready to testify to the essential facts before the proper tribunal. These disclosures I heard with a sad heart, and tried to accept the evidence brought to me that Mr. Beecher was grief-stricken and penitent.

I have read much that has been said for and against Mr. Beecher in the public press. I have, with utter amazement, read and reread and pondered over his published letters and written confessions in regard to the serious accusations made against him. I have tried to weigh all the evidence which has come before me with judicial fairness and Christian honesty. I have read the withering charges which have been published to the world against him; I have seen those charges again and again hurled at him, and he calmly and boldly challenged to appear before any impartial tribunal to meet them. I have seen him, with all this cloud of darkness gathering about him, apparently defying public opinion, defying the advice of his old, life-long friends, embracing the soundest, ablest, and best clergymen in the country, and seemingly defying again and again the very God of Heaven himself to cast him down. Now, being summoned here to speak, and to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, I solemnly give it as my unwavering opinion, in view of all the facts and evidence presented to me, that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, without even the shadow of doubt in my mind, is guilty of the awful crimes of adultery, perjury, and hypocrisy. This, I say again and before the bar of this committee, is my deliberate opinion, and I may be permitted to affirm that I give it calmly, without malice, and with no other than a sincere desire to do my duty faithfully to God and to man, to the church and to the world.

HENRY C. BOWEN.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1876.

After the close of the reading Mr. White remarked that the reply left several questions for the committee to ask and consider, and he therefore would inquire if Mr. Henry C. Bowen intended to attend the business meeting of Plymouth Church that evening. Mr. Edward Bowen simply informed the committee that if they had any questions to ask or remarks to make they must submit them in writing to his father, and the two brothers abruptly withdrew.

The proceedings of the committee after the withdrawal of the Bowens, are not known, as Messrs Halliday and Shearman, and all concerned, positively refused to say anything. At 7 o'clock, however, Mr. Halliday, who is the Clerk of the committee, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Bowen and asked to see that gentleman. Mr. Bowen sent word to Mr. Halliday that he was just then busily engaged, and could not see him, whereupon Mr. Halliday sent to Mr. Bowen an unsealed letter. Mr. Bowen refused to give out a copy of that letter for publication, or to state positively its contents, but a prominent member of the Examining Committee admitted that the letter was a summons from the Examining Committee to Mr. Bowen to meet them on Tuesday evening next, and substantiate the charges which he had made against Mr. Beecher. The informant of THE TIMES added that if Mr. Bowen did not do so, the next best course for the committee to pursue would be to cite him to appear before Plymouth Church, to be dealt with in such manner as they might deem best.

LOSS OF LABORERS TO GEORGIA.

With a remarkable assumption of cheerfulness, the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* of the 1st inst., says: "The number of people who have left this section since the 1st of last December has been astonishing. In round numbers the Western Railroad office in this city has sold 1,600 tickets to emigrants for the canebreak region of Alabama, and for Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. In addition, the Mobile and Girard Railroad has sold 150. Of this large number about 200 were whites. The vast majority of the negroes have gone to Louisiana. This emigration has really been a providential deliverance to this section. It will enable the year's supply of small grain to extend until the next crop is gathered, and relieve the country of surplus labor. It will also be the means of employing hundreds of whites in the fields, and enforce more farming and less planting. Land will be better cultivated than before, because there will be less which can be cared for. The negroes that have been left will not yet balance the number of those that were run here at the approach of the Federal troops and subsequently freed by the United States Government. There is an abundance left, and more than is required to cultivate all the land that can be successfully planted in this region."

A TOUGH STORY ABOUT A COW.

The Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Commonwealth* relates the following: "A cow in the town of Eden, the mother of a handsome calf, was crossing the railroad a few days since. She had cleared the last rail when the passenger train appeared. The animal hastened toward the fence. Looking back she saw her offspring standing on the track. With a frightened look she made a piteous but useless appeal to the foolish little creature to follow her. On came the train, and still stood the calf, by this time facing the train. The engineer tried to scare the little fool away by making the whistle scream, but he wouldn't scare. When the train was within ten rods of the calf the cow made a rush for her silly child, caught him on her horns, and bore him away in safety."

CONTINENTAL GOSSIP.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

POSSIBILITIES AND PROBABILITIES—PROGRESS TOWARD FREEDOM—YOUNG OLD MEN—M. THIERS' UTTERANCES—A MODEL PATENT OFFICE—MURDEROUS POACHERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

As further returns come in from the elections of the Senatorial delegates, we find them less Radical than was at first supposed, and the Bonapartists have made greater gains than I imagined. Still I have no reasons yet for changing my opinions and predictions, for those who have followed my rapid notes from France during the past three or four years must remember that I have persistently maintained one thing: that there are in reality but two important parties in France—the Republican and the Bonapartist. I have always thought, and still think, that the elections will give us a Republican majority, but the Bonapartist minority will be so strong that it can triumph whenever it is supported by the other factions of the Conservative Party. The masses of the people have a traditional hatred for the Legitimists, who are powerful only in Brittany, where the Church still exercises dominion over the ignorant peasants, and all are so indifferent to the Orleanists that they can gain no hold whatever upon the country. The great battle has to be fought out between the two parties named, and both are so determined, that the future looks very sombre. I have my personal sympathies, but must confess that, so far as the liberties of the people are concerned, it makes very little difference which party wins. In actual practice the Bonapartists have been just as liberal as the Republicans; and, as Mr. Seward told me when he was last in Paris, the Empire was more of a Republic, in one sense of the word, than the Republic formed on the 4th of September. In all such matters people generally yield to their sympathies, and form judgments without full cognizance of cause. I have had unusual opportunities for studying both systems, and while my sympathies are naturally Republican, I have been convinced that the desired end would be better reached through another period of the liberal Empire.

PROGRESS TOWARD LIBERTY.

We must not lose sight of the very important fact that, for the past half century, France has been steadily marching toward freedom. The Empire could not stop the progress of liberal ideas, nor can any form of government that might be adopted now; but in order to give the citizen the widest possible liberty consistent with our present state of society, I am of opinion that all Europe should march toward the same end at the same time, and that the advanced state to which we were able to reach at a single leap, owing to our peculiar position and condition, should be attained by a gradual movement toward the ideal now before the minds of all Europeans. In this way perfect governments—or as perfect as human imperfections will permit us to make—can be reached without convulsion; and periods of revolution always retard the progress of liberalism. If the Republicans were to win a great victory now they would run into excesses of radicalism as sure as fate, for behind Thiers, Dufaure, and Laboulaye, there are Gambetta and Spuller, and behind them Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc, who find Naquet and Madier de Montjau still in their rear. I fear that nothing could be worse for the country now than a great Republican triumph, for we have need of a Bonapartist minority to act as a balance-wheel, to keep the Republicans steady. They have done extremely well thus far, but they must not feel themselves free from restraint, and if the Bonapartists were in the majority, they would also need a minority powerful enough to keep them in check. It is a good thing for France that these elections should sweep away two of the parties agitating her, and when the ground has been so completely cleared that only two parties remain, we can then congratulate ourselves upon real progress in the right direction. It will be some days yet before we can tell exactly the color of the 76,000 delegates elected, and the counting of the votes can hardly be completed before Saturday, the day before these delegates meet for the election of the Senators.

A CONSERVATIVE UNION.

In Paris the Radicals carry everything, and the Conservatives, feeling that they have no sort of chance, generally abstain from voting. But having been reproached with this so often, an attempt has been made to get up another Conservative union. An electoral league met the other day at the request of old Gen. Changarnier and M. Dagnin, late President of the Tribunal of Commerce, and an attempt was made to organize a Conservative party in the city. The late proclamation of Marshal de MacMahon is taken as a basis, and an appeal is to be made to all lovers of law and order who are willing to give the Marshal's Government a fair trial, and to all who fear the excesses of the Republicans. It will be remembered that Changarnier made a similar attempt in the interests of the Orleans Princes some two years and a half ago, but that effort proved a failure on account of the Comte de Paris' visit to Frohsdorf. Whether Changarnier will succeed any better this time remains to be seen, but his heart is clearly enlisted in the work, and he proceeds with an energy rare at his advanced age.

YOUTH IN OLD AGE.

But Changarnier is not the only man far advanced in years who shows energy at this time. We have many remarkable men in this respect. There is the Comte Benoist d'Azy, for example, who works like a young man in the interests of his country, and who never shows a symptom of age in his public life. As a deputy he was indefatigable, and his sound judgments, born of long experience, were often of the greatest value to the chamber. If there was any committee work to be done Count Benoist d'Azy was always on hand, and he never failed to devote himself to any question concerning the industries of France or the welfare of the working classes. His son-in-law, the late M. Augustin Cochin, one of the most useful men of his age, constantly occupied himself with these studies, and the son of the Count has recently been engaged upon a system of penitentiary reform, in which he has been aided by his father's experience. M. Thiers also shows uncommon energy for a man of his years, and puts to shame many of the younger men who aim at high positions in political life. Every evening he has a circle of friends around him, to whom he discourses upon the events of the day like a man in the prime of life. Those evenings at the Hotel Bagration were very remarkable. The Princesse Lize Troubetskoi was always there, ready to draw the historian and statesman out, and many of the letters one sees in the London *Times* were dictated from the chimney-corner of that hotel, transcribed or reported by the Princesse, and forwarded by telegraph to that journal. This accounts for the anti-Bonapartist tone generally observed in that correspondence, for M. Thiers always shows that he considers the Bonapartists his only serious enemies. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* visits in a society more frequented by the Marshal and his set, and hence the difference in tone observed in the Parisian telegraphic correspondence of these two journals. When beginning this paragraph I had no idea of mentioning such professional secrets, my intention being simply to note the great energy and vigor shown by many eminent Frenchmen of the stamp of M. Thiers and Count Benoist d'Azy, both of whom will continue to the end in harness, and die at the post of duty.

A MODEL PATENT OFFICE.

An amusing story, apropos of the Bremerhaven explosion, comes to me from Vienna. In the Ministry of Commerce there is a department corresponding with our Patent Office, where inventors send models and samples when applying for patents. These are not always examined with a promptness that the inventors desire. Under the impression of the Mosel explosion, everybody began to talk of dynamite, picrate of potassa, and nitro-glycerine, the learned employes relating many stories to show the danger of these powerful explosives and the fatal effects produced by them. When one clerk was relating something that he had read upon the subject, another cried, "Why, we have several boxes here labeled dynamite." Half the clerks in the room sprang from their seats at once, and some rushed for the door, but when quiet was restored it was resolved to examine the packages. Four boxes of dynamite were found that had been sent in April 11, 1874, and all this time the clerks had been working on quietly beside annihilation without knowing it. The boxes were carefully tied up and sealed with red wax, and no one had touched them since they were first sent in, nor had the specifications accompanying them yet been reached. When the discovery was made the clerks had no more stomach for work. It was impossible to induce them to remain in the building, and, not knowing what to do with the dangerous boxes, a man who was ignorant of their contents was employed to take them to the Police Station. It was only when the last box had left the building that the frightened clerks returned to their stools.

A ZEALOUS POLICE.

But the Police were as much puzzled as the clerks, and after thinking over a thousand plans for getting rid of them, it was agreed that the advice of the Chief Clerk in the Ministry should be followed, and that the boxes should be thrown into the Danube. That night a man was employed to throw them secretly into the river. Muffled up to the chin he crept up to the bridge and furtively threw the boxes over. But all this appeared very suspicious to the police agent who had been secretly watching this proceeding, and as the man hastened away on his approach, he got a boat and began to drag the river with the rakes generally used for the purpose of recovering bodies. He got up two of the boxes and carried them in triumph to his own station. Placing the boxes upon the table he told his story, and a light was brought preparatory to the process of opening, when the word "dynamite" met the startled gaze of the persons assembled. In an instant there was a scamper for the door, the clerks and servants rushing out to spread the alarm throughout the entire quarter, which might be blown up during the night. Left alone, the Commissaire de Police, who had more *sang froid* than the rest, studied out the rest of the inscription, and learned whence the dangerous boxes had come. A short inquiry gave him the secret of this proceeding; but there were four boxes thrown into the river, and only two had been fished out. Efforts were made to find the other two, but in vain; they had been swept away by the strong tide of the Danube. As it was possible that they might be swept ashore further down, and that an attempt to open them might lead to disaster, the public was notified through the press not to trifle with any treasure trove of the sort. The whole thing was very amusing, but the Minister of Commerce is not at all satisfied with the grotesque rôle played by his department in this curious affair. The emotion of the clerks when they found that they had been so near death every day since 1874 was so strong that many of them have not yet recovered from it.

MURDEROUS POACHERS.

The post of gamekeeper upon large estates is by no means a bad one, but the position is always one of responsibility and danger. The gamekeepers are nearly always engaged in the pursuit of poachers, and these desperate men, knowing that a long term of imprisonment awaits them if detected, frequently risk assassination in the hope of escape. One of those poaching scenes of which we read in English romances, occurred at Ferrières night before last. M. De Rothschild has large quantities of game in his preserves, and, as the facilities for killing pheasants by night are very great, several guards have to be employed to keep the poachers away. Monday night the guards Hanniquet and Bemelmans were going their rounds, when they heard two shots on the other side of the wood. On going there they were joined by another guard, who reported that the poachers were out in force, and help was sent for. The last guard, Grouard, went off for this purpose, and in a few moments two poachers came out before the guards. They gave chase, and one was captured by Hanniquet, Bemelmans running on after the other, who managed to escape. A long and desperate struggle ensued between Hanniquet and his poacher, who was a strong and vigorous fellow, and who began to shout to his companion, "Come back and help me, there are only two of them." The poacher was very near his struggling companion when Bemelmans came running back. The captured poacher begged the other to fire upon the guard. He did so, the ball grazing Henniquet's side, and then came up with a revolver, and lodged a slug in the stomach of Bemelmans. The latter fired his gun just then, but being loaded with bird shot only, it did not pierce the poacher's thick velveteen coat. The two ran off just as assistance came up. Henniquet is very badly wounded, and his life is despaired of. M. de Rothschild sent down his own doctor as soon as he received the news, and went down himself soon after, for Bemelmans was an old and greatly-esteemed servant of the Rothschild family, and much beloved by all at Ferrières. His son is now making a tour of the world as the valet of M. Edmond de Rothschild. The assassins have not yet been detected, but they will probably be found, for one of them left his cap and the other lost the heel of one of his boots. The struggle took place in a plowed field. The people of Ferrières, who are all greatly indebted to the Rothschilds, are in a great state of excitement, and the entire community is engaged in ferreting out the murderers.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 4.—During the recent trial of Doyle, at Mauch Chunk, for murder, one of the prisoners now in jail there for being concerned in that murder made a full confession of the murder of Special Police Officer Yost, who was shot and killed at Tamaqua, on the night of July 5, 1875. A reward of several thousand dollars was offered for the murderer by the town and county officials. The confession having implicated five men named Carrol, Duffy, Boyle, Roarity, and McGhew, these men were arrested near Tamaqua to-day and will be brought to this city at once and lodged in jail. Much excitement prevails over the arrests at Tamaqua.

THE INCONVENIENCE OF SILVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The discount on silver is now from three to five per cent., and causes much inconvenience. At a meeting of merchants yesterday to discuss the question a committee was appointed to report on Saturday. A general conviction prevails that the discount will increase unless some outlet can be found for silver.

A GREAT LIBRARY.

LITERARY TREASURES FROM ITALIAN CLOISTERS.

THE CONFISCATION OF CONVENTUAL PROPERTY—A MILLION VOLUMES AWAITING CLASSIFICATION—CHARACTER OF THE BOOKS—A TEDIOUS TASK SLOWLY PROGRESSING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 17, 1876.

Whoever, by chance, makes a visit to the *Collegio Romano*, and is conducted through the intricate labyrinth of passages of that extensive establishment, will be surprised at one of the sights which at the moment is presented there. In breaking up the convents, so long existing in and about Rome, the Government took possession of all the property belonging to the religious orders that could be turned to account to promote the civilization which it is wished to give to Italy. Among the four or five hundred monastic houses in the City and Province of Rome, some were found with libraries of a certain value, which, of course, were at the disposal of the new masters. These libraries, to the number of forty or fifty, were brought in cart-loads and deposited in the vast *locale* of the Minerva Convent and the Roman College, which happen to be contiguous to each other in the most central part of the city. The greater part of the books are under the roof of the last named institution, and, as I have already suggested, the sight presented is curious, or somewhat out of the usual order. Altogether there are from eight hundred thousand to one million of volumes, and only about one-third of the number are on the shelves, with the system of classification sufficiently advanced to present something like order, or at least such as to enable the public to begin to make use of them. The rest are lying in heaps, more or less confused, on the floors, or are piled in Alpine masses along the length of the nearly endless corridors. It will be well toward a year, so the librarian told me, before order can be got out of this chaos, and many heads and hands are busy making lists, picking out works of history from those on theology, philosophy from belles lettres, and so on through the wide range of subjects of human thought, or upon the examination of which human patience has been exercised. The portion of the collection already on the shelves fills several large halls, but the greater part of the library will be distributed through forty or fifty moderate-sized rooms, on two floors, in a wing of the building which the former Jesuit proprietors of the Roman College made their residence. So many separate rooms give a good opportunity for a rigid system of classification; but the building, large as it is, constructed for other uses, is ill suited to accommodate in a proper manner a vast library. In our time, the construction of buildings for libraries is made by architects a special subject of study, and regard is had to all the details in the plan of distribution, so that the labors of those who have the care of the library, as well as the convenience of those who use it, may be facilitated to the utmost extent.

An idea of the size of this library and its comparative rank among the great collections of Europe may be had by the aggregate number of volumes which I have named; but the more important question to be answered is, what will be found to be the relative or positive value of the library as a part of a great system of educational means. It is sufficient to know the sources from which the books have been derived to be able to judge of their general character. One may be sure that there is enough of dogmatic theology to tire, if not break, the brain of the most patient student of that kind of lore. Of volumes of what are called religious writings, such as lives of saints and Popes, and histories of the Church, and of conclaves and councils, there is no end. Of history, ancient and modern, philosophy, canonical law, and of whatever in general literature, up to the last century, was allowed by the Inquisitorial Index to enter Rome, there is a liberal supply. But in the liberal sciences and the literature of our day nearly everything is wanting. As a natural result of the method of Papal rule, it is a quality or condition not peculiar to this library, but common to all in Rome. The city should have at once not less than 100,000 volumes such as we consider indispensable to inform the intelligence of the active society of the time.

An immense revolution has been wrought in the administration of the Roman College in the past five years, and even greater in the last two years, or since Signor Bonghi was placed in the office of Minister of Public Instruction. This institution was the central seat of the Jesuits in Rome. It is not easy for us to conceive of the feelings of these lords of the Papacy on being obliged to abandon the privileges and the power which are conceded to them as a sort of divine right in various Catholic countries, and which for a long time have not been disputed here in Rome. Certain favors were offered them, after they were despoiled of all ability to do harm, but they preferred to take themselves out of sight without signing quittance, and although nominally absent, they are still present in no mean force.

As might be expected, in bringing together so many separate libraries, the number of duplicates of the same authors is large; indeed, reaching perhaps 20,000 or 30,000. These will be disposed of by exchange or sale, as the work of arrangement goes on. It was said—but I do not know with what truth—at the time the convent property was taken possession of, that the monks took care to put in a secure place many articles of value, and among them rare manuscripts and printed works. This great Roman library—for we do not know yet what name is to be given to it—will be more a monument of fragments of antiquity, or museum of literary curiosities, than a useful modern collection. It will be imposing on account of its size, and interesting for many of its associations. If a bridge is thrown across the street, and the Casanatensis library of the suppressed Minerva Convent is annexed, the collection, as I have already said, will reach well toward a million volumes. Rome is not without public libraries, but they are all of much the same character, with an odor of the musty past rather than with the fresh smell of the present. The famous library of the Vatican, as all know, is not so remarkable for its size as for the rareness of its manuscript treasures. The library of the Sapienza, or University of Rome, contains not far from seventy-five thousand volumes. Perhaps it would not be far from the truth to say that, for the general student, the well-selected library of an American college would be found quite as useful as all the Roman libraries united.

One who had the opportunity to watch the progress of the slow and tiresome work of the classification of the Tuscan archives—begun more than twenty years ago—can judge of the labor required to reduce to order vast quantities of matter of this sort, coming in from so many sources. One who has taste or curiosity for such things should not fail, on a visit to Florence, to at least take a walk through the sixty or more great chambers of the first floor of the Uffizi Palace, which contain these archives of Tuscany running back through the long period of eleven centuries. Besides the historic records that had accumulated in the public offices, vast quantities of others were sent in from the houses of great families, and much matter of value was added from the spoils of suppressed convents. The skill and patience of Signor Bonaini were put to a severe test; but the success was perfect, and the collection, as we now see it, is an example of excellent arrangement, and will remain as an honorable monument to the memory of the one to whom the charge was committed. Adjoining the Tuscan archives is now deposited the collection of books to which has been given the name of the National Library. To the old Magliabecchian Library was added what was known as the Palatina, and together the number of volumes reaches 400,000. The collection is an excellent one for most of the uses of general reference. The new intellectual life of Italy is not without the means both to stimulate and to nourish it.

PANIC-STRICKEN SCHOLARS.

THE EVIL CAUSED BY MISCHIEVOUS BOYS IN WASHINGTON.

The Washington *Star*, of Tuesday evening, says: "About 2:10 yesterday afternoon another fearful panic took place at the Stevens' school-building, on Twenty-first street, between K and L streets, caused by two colored boys maliciously raising the cry of 'fire' under the windows of the building, just as some of the primary pupils were being dismissed for the day. The excited children, many of them not having recovered from the effects of their fright when the building took fire about three weeks since, repeated the startling cry, and soon there was a scene of confusion and terror in the building which baffled description. The 800 children became uncontrolable. To add to the excitement, an alarm of fire was struck, and the engines appeared on the ground, and, although the firemen and police did all in their power to allay the fears of the children, it was some time before anything like order was restored. The teachers generally retained their self-possession, but so great was the consternation that they could do but little with their pupils, some of whom dropped from the windows, and others were crowded off the stairways and the portico. Louis Napoleon, a boy about thirteen years of age, got under the feet of the children on the stairs, and before he was rescued received many bruises about the body, and his forehead was cut. William Banket, another boy, about twelve years of age, jumped from a second-story window and broke an arm and a leg. Many others received slight injuries. Napoleon and Banket were carried to a neighboring house, where they were properly cared for, and afterward they were taken to their homes. About half a dozen others were slightly injured.

This morning Trustees Johnson and Brown went to the building to ascertain the facts in the case and use their endeavors to allay the excitement which threatened to seriously interfere with the usefulness of the schools, if not to lead to more serious consequences. Not more than two-thirds of the children were in attendance. The Trustees were making a tour of the building in company with the lady Principal, about 9:30 o'clock, and had reached the school-room in the north-east corner of the building, on the highest floor, when a boy's voice at one of the outer doors of the building was heard loudly crying 'fire.' Immediately the scenes of yesterday afternoon were repeated. A panic ensued, but the teachers, with the efficient aid of the Trustees, succeeded in inducing about half the pupils to go back to their seats, and the other half were got out of the building without any being injured. Just then about a yard of the plastering of the ceiling almost immediately under the belfry, detached by the jarring of the stampede, fell with a loud crash, when the excitement was renewed, and the children all fled from the school-house. Under the circumstances the Trustees thought it best to close the building temporarily, at least until a thorough examination can be made and the excitement allayed."

THE CHICAGO FIRE PATROL.

AN INVENTION FOR HASTENING MEN FROM THEIR SLUMBERS TO A FIRE.

A letter received by a gentleman of this City, from a member of Company No. 1, Chicago Fire Insurance Patrol, gives some interesting details of Capt. Ben. Ballwinkle's latest invention for more speedily getting to fires. It is probably a fact that this Chicago company can do quicker work in getting out of their house than any other in this country. So perfect are the Captain's arrangements that time is almost annihilated. In the first place, he has a machine in the patrol house which receives the alarm as soon as it is turned in at the street box. This gives the company a considerable advantage, for the simple reason that they do not have to wait until a string of numbers are reported from the Central telegraph office. Inside the house are contrivances for releasing the horses from their stalls, for opening and closing the front doors, for lowering the members from their dormitory to the wagon, and other useful machinery. The latest contrivance is thus referred to by the member already alluded to: "Capt. Ben. has just completed another contrivance for insuring increased quickness and dispatch in getting down from the bunk-room at night. He has arranged a set of pulleys in the room with a small rope extending to each bed. The two main ropes run through a hole in the floor to the first floor. There a weight of 250 pounds is attached to them. Upon the wall a small machine, of the Captain's invention, is securely fastened. The heavy weight, suspended also to a strong wire of a required length, as well as to the ropes, is wound up by a crank and a strong lever, caught by a small brass bar, which holds it securely in its place. Two electric thimbles are connected with the brass bar, and, in turn, two wires, attached to the fire-alarm wire, are connected with the thimbles. The man upon going to bed make fast the small rope to a loop running through the upper end of his sheet and blankets. When the alarm comes in, the same current of electricity raises the brass bar, the heavy weight falls, and the bedclothes are raised high into the air. It only makes three to five seconds difference in our getting out, yet this, you will understand, is considerable. The men being unincumbered with the bedclothes get out of bed into their bunkers, (rubber boots and pantaloons,) and down stairs that much the quicker."

A STRANGE METHOD OF INCUBATION.

In a paper addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Lortet describes a kind of fish of Lake Tiberius, which broods over its eggs (if we may say so) in a most singular way, viz., by keeping them in its mouth! The fact is not absolutely new, Agassiz having remarked it in a species inhabiting the Amazon River. Since then the macropode has been brought over from China. These two species belong to the great group of Labyrinthe branchia, and Agassiz maintained that fishes of that order alone could hatch their eggs in such an abnormal way, thanks to the sort of blind alleys existing between the gills, within which the eggs can find shelter. But the fish mentioned by M. Lortet does not belong to that family; it is the *chromis paterfamilias*, a sort of Wrasse, the gills of which are not provided with the above "blind alleys," but are composed of simple lamelliform leaves, and have no special organ whatever for keeping the eggs or the fry in their places; and yet the creature protects and nourishes as many as 200 in its mouth and bronchial cavity; and the strangest circumstance is, that the male alone undertakes this duty! When the female has laid her eggs in a sandy depression, or among bunches of reeds, her mate comes and draws the eggs into its mouth by inhalation. This done, he makes them get between his gills by certain jerks which have not yet been well observed. The pressure exercised by the lamellæ of the gills is sufficient to keep the eggs in their places. There, in the midst of the respiratory organs, they undergo all kinds of metamorphoses, the little ones grow rapidly, and seem ill at their ease in their narrow prison. They quit it, not through the gills, but by the opening the latter have to communicate with the mouth. There they remain huddled together in large numbers, like the grains of a pomegranate. The mouth of their affectionate papa is then so much distended that he is absolutely prevented from closing his jaws; his cheeks are swollen, and he presents the oddest aspect imaginable. Some of the fry, though they have attained a perfect state, continue to live in the bronchial cavities, with their heads directed toward the buccal orifice, but M. Lortet says he has never been able to catch the moment of their leaving this secure berth of theirs. Though numerous, they stick to it with pertinacity, and how they keep their hold is still a mystery, as well as the period when they leave the "paternal roof" to lead an independent life.

A VICIOUS HORSE.

A Massachusetts paper says that on Saturday last as Mr. J. S. Needham, of Peabody, that State, was riding in the neighboring town of Danvers, he was attacked by an infuriated horse, which, for a mile, with mouth wide open, lips turned back, eyes like balls of fire, continually attempted to bite him from behind the open buggy, he all the time striking the horse in the face, which only seemed to augment his fury. The noise of the whip urged on Mr. Needham's horse to a fearful speed down the hills of the Newburyport turnpike. At the foot of one of the long hills Mr. Needham sheered off, twice he wheeled completely round to avoid the beast, and twice it came alongside of his horse and commenced biting. After crossing the Andover turnpike the horse made three attempts at Mr. Needham's horse's windpipe, and seized the breastplate and crowded the horse and buggy down an embankment, where the horse stopped, held by the infuriated animal, until the harness was bitten and torn off, leaving the carriage free. Mr. Needham remained in the buggy until his horse was clear, then let him go. His horse went home, followed by the crazy animal, and, by the efforts of several neighbors, after a long tussle, he was rescued somewhat bitten. The other animal, which behaved so like a maniac horse, it is said is always crazed when he sees a white horse, and once bit a piece out of his owner's hand. A short time since it attacked a horse in Middleton, and was clubbed by a posse of men until several of its teeth were knocked out before it was conquered.

LAW REPORTS.

REE CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENT AND THE JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY—THE PRISONER'S NOTORIOUS CAREER.

The trial of William J. Ree, charged with forging notes of the firm of L. M. Bates & Co., was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Ex-Recorder Smith having, on the previous day, concluded his address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner, Assistant District Attorney Lyon, on the opening of the court yesterday, began his summing-up for the prosecution. In the course of an able argument of over two hours' duration, he set before the jury in a strong light the facts elicited by the prosecution during the trial, as well as the failure of the defense to produce any evidence tending to exculpate the accused. The gentleman contended that Ree's connection with the alleged forgeries had been established beyond peradventure, and, in concluding, called upon the jury, in the exercise of the power vested in them by law, to protect the interests of every merchant in the community from the schemes of such consummate forgers and swindlers as he had no doubt the prisoner was, by rendering a righteous verdict of guilty. Judge Gildersleeve then delivered to the jury a brief but comprehensive charge. He fully reviewed the voluminous evidence elicited during the protracted trial, submitting it to the jury in a clear and ample manner. In conclusion, he said they were not to adopt the reasoning of counsel on either side, or of the court, but should determine for themselves, from the evidence, first, whether Ree had forged the notes of L. M. Bates & Co., and, second, whether Ree had uttered and attempted to negotiate the notes for his own benefit, knowing them to be forged. If they so believed, after carefully considering the evidence, it would be their duty to convict the prisoner. If, on the contrary, they entertained any doubt that Ree, when he uttered the notes, knew they were forged they could not convict him, and it would be their duty to acquit. His Honor then disposed of a number of requests to charge handed up by ex-Recorder Smith, and at 4:15 P. M. the jury retired to deliberate. At 5:25 the jury returned, and rendered a verdict of guilty on the second count of the indictment—uttering forged paper. Judge Gildersleeve then discharged the jury for the term, with thanks, this being the last case on the calendar. In the absence of ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for the defense, the prisoner was remanded for sentence until to-day.

Ree is known to be one of the most notorious counterfeiters and swindlers in the City. Some twenty complaints, from bankers, brokers and merchants whom he has victimized, are now lying in the District Attorney's office, and many of his forgeries have been so faultlessly executed as to be pronounced genuine by those in whose names they have been made. He was connected with the Roberts and Gleason gang of forgers, and took an active part in putting upon the market the thousands of railroad bonds and commercial notes forged by these experts. He is married to the widow of the late Commodore Levy, whose fortune he spent in high living and ostentatious display.

THE RUBENSTEIN TRIAL.

MORE TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION—OPENING ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, in which P. N. Rubenstein is being tried for the murder of his cousin, Sara Alexander, held a short session yesterday, adjourning at shortly before 2 o'clock. The court-room was crowded, as were also the corridors, with an interested throng of spectators, a large proportion of whom were Jews. The prisoner maintained his semi-idiotic stare. His counsel took special pains yesterday to deny that the prisoner was trying to starve himself to death. Louis Rubenstein, the brother of the prisoner, was recalled, and asked about what Pesach told him in regard to his dream. The question was objected to, but admitted, and counsel for the prisoner took an exception. The witness could not remember what he swore to at the time of the Coroner's inquest. Moses Masalooeky testified that he rented Rubenstein the room in which he slept, and that he saw him on his way to his room at 9:30 on the evening of Dec. 12. Thomas H. Stinson testified that Kraemer singled Rubenstein out from seven or eight prisoners at the time he identified him in Raymond Street Jail. Two more witnesses were called who were not in court and it was agreed that they should be examined hereafter, and that meantime the defense should open their side of the case. Mr. Mott, one of the prisoner's counsel, then began his argument, and continued for one hour and forty minutes, at which time the court adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday. The principal points in his speech were that the blood got on Rubenstein's boots at the Morgue and on his clothes from his bleeding at the lungs. The little girl, he said, had learned her story from Dectective Zundt. Kraemer is a lunatic, he said, and Rubenstein was sickly and weak, and unable to overcome the woman in a death struggle.

SENTENCE OF CRIMINALS.

LAST DAY OF THE JANUARY TERM OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS SENTENCED.

Yesterday being the last day of the January Term of the Court of General Sessions, a large number of prisoners were disposed of by Judge Gildersleeve and Assistant District Attorney Rollins. Hugh Campbell, who broke into the premises of Thomas McWilliams, No. 82 Ninth avenue, and stole a bag of oats, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Henry Hoffman, charged with committing a burglary at No. 49 Murray street, and stealing goods valued at $58, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. A little fellow named James Robinson, who broke into the premises, No. 210 West Forty-second street, and stole $10 worth of fixtures, was committed to the House of Refuge. Jane Van Hoesen, who admitted having stolen a watch and chain valued at $100, was sent to the State Prison for eighteen months. Thomas Concannon, detected in the act of stealing a lamp and a pair of boots from the Grand Central Depot, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Robert Diedtman, alias George Smith, of No. 211 Delancey street, indicted for firing a loaded revolver at Cornelia Diedtman, pleaded guilty to assault and battery and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. William Kirkpatrick, who, on the 7th of January, broke into the store of Abraham Franklin, No. 316 Hudson street, and stole clothing valued at $75, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for three years. James Bray and Lyman Phillips, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny, were each sent to the Penitentiary for four months. Benjamin Billings, alias Dolan, on a similar plea, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. Hugo Richter, charged with stealing clothing valued at $50, the property of his employer, Philip Bissinger, No. 13 West Twenty-fourth street, acknowledged his guilt, and was sent to the State Prison for eighteen months. James Miller, a brush-maker, who, on Jan. 20, snatched a pocketbook containing $3 35 from Elizabeth Rhodes, No. 607 West Forty-ninth street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT BY ORVIS.

The case of Charles B. Orvis against Charles A. Dana came up before Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff, for an order to show cause why the defendant should not furnish a bill of particulars. The action is brought to recover damages for an alleged libelous article published in the *Sun* on Nov. 20, 1875, in which the plaintiff was charged with being a swindler and with perpetrating certain frauds in Toronto, Canada, and elsewhere. The plaintiff's counsel said they wanted the bill for the purpose of ascertaining before trial the charges they would then be called upon to refute. Willard Bartlett, who appeared for the defendant, said that the application was a most extraordinary one, and one which had never before been made except in the recent suit of the same plaintiff against THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He objected to the form of the order, which was an absolute one, as not being provided for by the Code. In the application in the Tilton-Beecher case for a bill of particulars, the Court of Appeals held that in actions of tort no bill of particulars could be called for which should specify the nature and kind of the counter-claim. This, however, was what was here claimed. Where the charge in a libelous article is general the justification must be specific, but the converse of this proposition, the counsel claimed, was also true, that where the allegations are specific the justification may be general. In the case under discussion, therefore, the defendant could plead generally in justification that the allegations were and are true. The plaintiff furthermore had urged that the plea in justification was bad for insufficiency. Granting that to be true, for the sake of the argument, then the plaintiff had mistaken his remedy. He should have demurred to the answer. In conclusion Mr. Bartlett argued that the Code gave no authority for a bill of particulars in such a case. It merely provides that a bill may be ordered by the court to ascertain the "claim" of either party to a suit. By the word "claim" is meant a demand for property. It cannot be applied to the justification of a libel. Judge Van Brunt took the papers in the case, reserving his decision.

THE DOLAN CASE.

John Dolan, convicted of the murder of James H. Noe, will be arraigned on Monday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be resentenced for the crime, in accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, upholding the conviction in his case. His counsel informed the District Attorney yesterday that he would move for a writ of error and stay of proceedings to carry the case to the Court of Appeals. Some further new evidence has been procured, in the shape of an affidavit of one Mary Tesur, a variety actress, who states that she presented Dolan with a cane similar to the one found at the scene of the crime; that she took the cane away from him a few days afterward, but lost it in a car. She also says that Mary Reed, the principal witness against Dolan, had vowed vengeance against him because of his striking her.

THE BURKE-GARDNER CASE.

A VERDICT OF $60,000 RENDERED FOR THE PLAINTIFF—THE SINGULAR POINTS OF THE CASE.

The remarkable case of Mrs. Virginia C. Burke against Esther A. Gardner, the widow of Ira C. Gardner, George Gardner, James W. Graff, and Carrie Graff, was concluded before Judge Van Hoesen, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, after a three weeks' trial. The plaintiff in the case is the daughter, executrix, and legatee, of the late Capt. John Alexander, who died in March, 1869. The Captain died in the boarding-house then kept by Ira C. Gardner, in this City. By his will he left all his property to his daughter. It appears that he was a very eccentric old man, though of kindly impulses. Among his peculiarities was the one which provoked the suit just decided. He had a habit of carrying large sums of bonds in a small bag which he wore, sleeping as well as waking, upon his person. The plaintiff claimed that at the time of his death he had between $50,000 and $60,000 in bonds about him, and that this had been taken away from him on his dying bed by the defendants. One of the plaintiff's witnesses swore to seeing the deceased with about $45,000 in bonds in his possession a short time prior to his decease. Testimony was also offered by the plaintiff to the effect that the Gardners and Graffs, who had been apparently in reduced circumstances, had, shortly after Capt. Alexander's death, appeared to be in possession of great wealth. The bag which contained Capt. Alexander's wealth was found shortly after his decease, but it then contained only $8,200 in bonds, which the Gardners claimed had been given to them by Capt. Alexander. They were deposited with the Union Trust Company. About five thousand dollars more in bonds were subsequently discovered, which were claimed for certain purposes. The defendants were charged with conspiracy, and many facts were adduced showing that they hovered around the deathbed of the Captain, allowing no one else to approach him, and although he was a Roman Catholic by religion, they suffered no priest to visit him. As soon as Mrs. Burke heard of her father's death she hurried to the house of the defendants to claim his property as his only child. She was met by Ira C. Gardner, who shook his fist in her face and threatened her, in order to induce her to relinquish her rights. She finally obtained her letters testamentary under her father's will but found no property to be taken by her. The defendants denied the charge of conspiracy and alleged that the Captain left no property to his daughter. A dying deposition of Ira C. Gardner, who died some time ago, was read at the trial in behalf of the defendants. The case was summed up for the plaintiff yesterday by Andrew H. H. Dawson, who drew a vivid and dramatic sketch of the circumstances of the case. Judge Van Hoesen then delivered a charge to the jury of about thirty minutes' in length, which seemed so impartial that neither side objected to it in any wise or proffered requests to charge. After deliberating for about two and a half hours the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $60,000. The defendants' counsel moved to set aside the verdict as contrary to the evidence and on the exceptions taken during the trial. The argument on this point will be had before Judge Van Hoesen on Friday next. On the announcement of the verdict yesterday, there was a burst of applause from the large gathering in attendance upon the trial, but this was promptly suppressed. The plaintiff, herself, was so overcome that she became hysterical and required the attention of friends. Col. Dawson, her attorney, was congratulated by numerous legal friends on the result of the trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Dorn vs. Williams.—Referred to Frank Rudd, Esq., to take proof, &c. Memorandum.

Ranney vs. Fischer et al.—Motion granted, and the same person appointed as Receiver who has already been appointed in the suit in the Superior Court.

Brown vs. Combination Wool Company.—Defendants may interpose an answer within ten days on payment of $18 costs and disbursements and $10 costs of this motion, within like time. Judgment and all proceedings thereunder to s and as security, but to be stayed until the determination of the issues to be raised therein upon the merits.

Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.—The surety, Raphael Solomon, cannot be said to be a householder or a freeholder, and even as to his property he is too doubtful. He must be rejected, with leave to appellant within five days to give a fresh undertaking, (joint and several,) with Usher and one new surety.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Losee et al. vs. Matthews.—Complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion.

Van Ranst vs. New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.—Judgment for defendants. Opinion.

Patten, &c., vs. Lamonette, &c.—Demurrer overruled. Opinion.

Gautier et al. vs. Douglas Manufacturing Company et al.—Decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Westerman vs. Remington.—The books and papers must be produced by plaintiff, agreeably to the requirements of the subpœna duces tecum, and he must testify with respect to them as if the trial was now progressing.

Whitney Arms Company vs. Barlow et al.—Motion for an order directing the Clerk to tax costs in favor of defendants Brooks and Parkman denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hatfield vs. O'Connor.—Motion denied. The authorities cited refer to judgments recovered in Justices' Courts.

De Leyer vs. Wade.—Memorandum.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Beaumont vs. Kempton.—Order settled.

Bleecker vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied without costs. Opinion.

Todd vs. Barlow.—Order signed.

Cashman vs. Martin.—Security must be given in the sum of $5,000 in each action.

Battlegate, &c., vs. Haskin.—Memorandum for counsel.

Havens vs. Klein.—Motion denied. Opinion.

Spaulding vs. Hulstebroe.—Motion granted unless plaintiff proceed with reference and pay defendant $10 costs of motion.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States vs. Mayer.—Order granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.
286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
Nos.
287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lammaun et al.
288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 138.—*Dant vs. District of Columbia*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District.—This was another action to enforce a claim against the District for personal injuries suffered by the plaintiff by falling into an excavation while passing along the public streets. In this case it appeared that the excavation was made by the old authorities under the city charter of Washington, and was not the work of the employes of the District as at present organized. The Court instructed the jury that the District was not responsible for any injury which was occasioned by defects in the streets and highways created by the late corporation of the City of Washington, and that in any case the Board of Public Works and not the District was responsible, and directed a verdict for the defendant. This ruling is assigned as error here and the case was now submitted on the printed briefs. R. Fendall for plaintiff in error, E. L. Stanton for the District.

No. 139.—*Morrison et al. vs. Jackson.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—This was a suit in ejectment, brought by the plaintiff in error, to recover possession of a tract of land lying in and near St. Louis County, Mo., being a part of survey 1,953. The original concession was made to one Sarpy, by the Spanish Government, in 1803, and subsequently, in 1808, the Sheriff sold Sarpy's interest in the greater portion of the land to one Chouteau, through whom it passed to one Labadie, whose four daughters, after his death in 1817, joined with their husbands (one of whom was Sarpy) in conveying the land to one Hunt. The defendant deraigned from Hunt. The court found that the Sheriff's deed to Chouteau was inoperative as a conveyance, because it was not acknowledged as required by the laws then in force, but that it was admissible in evidence as explanatory of the subsequent conveyances expressly referring to it; that the deed from the heirs to Hunt in 1817, Sarpy being one of the grantors, was a confirmation by Sarpy of the sale made by the Sheriff in 1808; that by virtue of this joint deed the grantees under Hunt became the legal representatives of Sarpy as to the land in question, through the survey, the patent certificate afterward made, and the subsequent acts of Congress in reference to it, and such legal representatives acquired all the title described in the patent. This ruling is assigned as error. No. 140, between the same plaintiff and other defendants, was argued with this by the same counsel. P. Phillips for plaintiffs; J. M. Krum and Glover & Shepley for defendants.

THE OFFENDING LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, heard the argument in the cases of Frederick Traub, proprietor of the Bowery Garden, and William Eisamschitz, proprietor of the Volks garten, who were committed by Police Justice Kasmire for selling beer at their places, in contravention of the law of 1862, which provides that no intoxicating beverages shall be sold in any auditorium of a theatre or other place where theatrical exhibitions are given. The cases came up on habeas corpus. The statute of 1862 was pleaded by the prosecution, but the defendants claimed that the law being a general one, applicable to all incorporated towns in the State, had been repealed by the act of 1872, which was a special statute referring to the City and County of New-York. Judge Barrett took the papers, saying he would announce his decision to-day.

COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, having finished all business before it, was yesterday discharged by Judge Gildersleeve with the thanks of the court.

Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, committed William, alias Louis, Pichler, on the charge of forging a check for $34 20 on the Fourth National Bank, and purporting to have been made by Messrs. Komer & Stepath, of No. 4 Warren street. Pichler, who pleaded guilty, after forging the check, got it cashed by Emmanuel Mulhfider, of No. 14 Walker street.

On Wednesday last the premises of Ann Printy, a widow residing at No. 423 East Eighteenth street, were burglariously entered, and $50 worth of jewelry abstracted therefrom. Yesterday John Quinn was arrested on suspicion, and arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, when Judge Murray committed him for trial on a charge of larceny.

On Thursday night, while George Woodlawn and Jesse Watson, residents of No. 123 Crosby street, were quarreling, the latter seized a hatchet and struck Woodlawn a violent blow on the head, inflicting a serious wound. Watson, who was arrested by an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, was committed by Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

Lawrence Casey, of No. 332 Third avenue, appeared at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to prefer a complaint against John Mannion. On Jan. 23 a fight took place at Twenty-sixth street and First avenue between some convicts recently released from the Work-house, in the course of which Casey received a wound in the side from a knife in the hands of defendant. Yesterday being the first day on which complainant was able to leave the hospital, the examination was held, the result of which was the holding of Mannion in default of $500 bail.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 146, Lathrop vs. Bramhall; argument resumed and concluded. No. 142, Henry W. Lancy, appellant, vs. Josiah G. Clark, respondent; argued by Thomas H. Hubbard for appellant, and by C. F. Brown for respondent. No. 19, Elihu W. Clark, Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. John G. Syckler, et al., appellants; argued by L. L. Bundy, of counsel for appellants, and by R. M. Townsend for respondent. No. 135, Otto J. Hinteemister, appellant, vs. The First Bank of Chittenango, respondent; argued by William E. Lansing, of counsel for appellant, and by D. D. Walrath for respondent.

The following is the day calendar, Court of Appeals, for Monday, Feb. 7: Nos. 152, 151, 168, 172, 174, 175, 180, and 180½.

FORGERIES BY A WOMAN.

AN AGRICULTURAL WRITER IN IOWA A HUMBLE IMITATOR OF E. D. WINSLOW.

People in Iowa have been greatly surprised by the discovery that several forgeries have been committed by Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, a woman who has been a lecturer on bees and their care in the State Agricultural College, and editor of several journals devoted to bee culture. The story is told by a correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* as follows:

"People were astounded and could scarcely believe the reports, but so positive and undeniable is the evidence that the conviction is forced upon them that she has for two or three years been practicing a bold scheme of swindling and forgery, which is now made public since the exposure of recent transactions. Two years ago the signatures of Gov. Carpenter and Hon. John A. Kasson were discovered on commercial paper as indorsers, made by Mrs. Tupper, which were forgeries, but were taken up before maturity. Several other well-known business men also were victimized, but allowed the matter to be settled without exposure, yet with some sacrifice. One of her neighbors, a man who was aiding her in her bee culture, that she might prosper, was also a victim of a forged note which, to avoid exposure and arrest, was settled. In addition to forged notes she has frequently drawn upon banks in different parts of the State drafts payable to third parties, when she had no funds there. In December last several notes signed by Hon. James Harlan, Mr. Burroughs, and other business men, near Marshalltown, payable to the order of Mrs. Tupper, were purchased by a bank in that city, amounting to nearly one thousand dollars. The forgeries were detected and traced to Mrs. Tupper, who acknowledged the crime, and promised full reparation, which was accepted, and she refunded the money soon after, and no prosecution was made. Friday evening the Marshal of this city received a dispatch from the Cashier of the Monticello bank, to arrest Mrs. Tupper on a charge of forgery on that bank to the amount of $1,766. No arrest was made, as she had left the city for Cedar Rapids on the 17th. Saturday, a draft drawn by Mrs. E. S. Tupper on C. J. Johnson, and directed to the savings bank of I. N. Thomas, of this city, was received. It bore the indorsement of J. W. Bull, of Cedar Rapids, where the draft was dated, and had been cashed by a bank there. The amount was for $1 35. No such man resides in the city, or is known here, and the draft was returned for protest and non-payment. This would indicate that she was there, and still working her scheme; but on Saturday intelligence was received here that she had been arrested on charges made by the Monticello bank. Two of the notes purchased by this bank were for $675, and signed by John Hodgdon, Dubuque. Three were for $1,191, signed by Hodgdon, and indorsed by Platt Smith, both of which signatures are pronounced forgeries. When all the relations of this woman to business and social circles are considered, it is a sorrowful tale. It is known by her friends that she became much embarrassed two years ago in money matters. She had two daughters at school whom she was anxious to educate. About that time she broke down in body and mind from overwork, and passed through a protracted illness, and so soon as she resumed labor she appears to have resorted to this means to relieve her financial pressure, as often as necessity required redeeming her fraudulent paper with money got by other forged paper, or replacing it with fraudulent drafts. She has been an active worker in the Baptist Church and Sunday-school, and all her life long her teachings have been those which would lead her to revolt at the acts she has done. She has four daughters and one son. Her eldest daughter is the wife of a prominent lawyer, and is the Pastor of a church in Colorado, and of reputed high standing as a speaker and member of society. Another daughter is a graduate of the State Agricultural College, and is a teacher in the High School at Marshalltown, which labor she has assumed while fitting herself for the practice of medicine. Another daughter is well known to fancy poultry breeders in Iowa as a dealer in that stock. Her husband, who has been an invalid for many years, is now teaching school at State Center. Upon them this blow will fall crushingly, while the church and the society in which she moved will receive the blow with great sorrow."

A ROYAL CHRISTENING IN HAWAII.

The Honolulu *Gazette*, describing the public and private observances of Christmas in that city, says: "Saint Andrew's Church was filled to overflowing at 1 o'clock P. M. to witness a novel scene in Honolulu—the christening of an infant Princess, the first christening of the kind since that of Victoria Kamamalu, sister of the late Kamehameha IV. and V. The baptismal font was decorated with white flowers and the Saviour's words 'Suffer little children to come unto me.' The ceremony was performed by Bishop Willis, the King appearing as godfather, and the Queen with her Royal Highness Luka Keelikolani as godmothers. The babe was elegantly dressed in a baptismal cashmere robe, embroidered with silk, and behaved with the utmost respect while receiving its princely name, Victoria Kawekiu Kaiulani Lunalilo Kalaninuiahilapalapa Cleghorn, not uttering a sound during the service. At 2 P. M. there was a reception at the palace in honor of the event, where gathered promptly at the hour named one of the finest assemblages we have ever seen in this city. His Majesty, assisted by the Governor and his Ministers, received the guests at the front entrance, and the Queen, assisted by the Prince Royal and ladies of the court, received them in the drawing-rooms. At 2:30 o'clock the guests were invited to partake of a collation in the dining-hall. The table was supplied with every relish that even an epicure could wish for. An hour was spent here very pleasurably, when part of the guests left, many of them having family gatherings to attend. During the reception the Princess Victoria (this sounds quite natural to those who remember Kamamalu) was present, held in the arms of her nurse. She is a sweet, pretty babe, and it is hoped will grow up to be as good as she looks."

THE FRIENDS AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The Society of Friends in Iowa has petitioned the State Legislature, imploring that the law for the repeal of the Capital Punishment act shall remain in force. They say: "We believe we are not influenced by a sickly sentimentalism on the subject. Human life is the boon conferred by the Almighty on man, the pivot of his destiny for the present and the future. Who but the Divine author of life can assume the awful responsibility of extinguishing it? Let the misguided victim be surrounded with all the guards which the safety of the community requires. In the silent cell where he could commune with God, the convict would have an opportunity for contemplation and repentance and could harm no one. The infliction of the death penalty is, we believe, not only an unwarrantable assumption of a prerogative that the State should not assume, but induces a demoralizing public sentiment and lacerates the feelings of a very large class of people. Conscientious repugnance to the death penalty by many, we have no doubt, has induced the escape of guilty persons, upon whom the sentence of the law should have been visited, while there would be no hesitation in convicting a guilty party and sentencing him to his fate, where, if there was a possibility of his innocence ever being made apparent, it would not be too late to mete out justice to injured innocence. We believe a class of persons who deserve severe chastisement by law are those who impiously take the law into their own hands in an unauthorized and illegal manner, and we further affirm that we believe if the law was more stringent against the sale of rum there would be much less crime committed."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 4.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, introduced a bill to limit the value of household effects entitled to free entry. Referred to the Committee on Finance. He also presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury upon the same subject. Referred to the same committee.

THE DISTRICT BONDS AGAIN.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read from the *Record* extracts from the remarks of Mr. Bayard and himself, made on Tuesday and Wednesday, in regard to the employment of counsel by the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia during the investigation two years ago, and the payment of such counsel, and said he desired to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that he did not do the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] injustice by quoting his speech from memory, not finding it in the *Record*. The Senator had spoken of counsel being employed to browbeat witnesses of the memorialists, as the *Record* showed. Yesterday the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Eaton] stated that the board having authority to issue these 3.65 bonds passed on a certain day a resolution not to issue any more bonds, but had issued such bonds in violation of that resolution. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Moses Kelly, Treasurer of the Sinking Fund Committee, stating that bonds to the amount of $149,750 have been issued since the 27th of January, and inclosing a resolution adopted by the commission on the 28th of January to the effect that no more of such bonds should be issued after the 27th, excepting so far as necessary to complete the delivery of those for which applications and certificates had been filed, and stating further that applications for such bonds had been filed at that time amounting to $363,400.

Mr. SARGENT said he desired to be fair and impartial in this matter, though it did not devolve upon him to defend the commission as a Republican. The President of that commission, Mr. Corcoran, was a Democrat. Mr. Sweeney, one of the members, was formerly the Democratic Mayor of Georgetown, and Mr. Davis, another member, was also a prominent Democrat. The only Republican in the board was Mr. Kelley, the Treasurer.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, read from his remarks made on Wednesday in regard to counsel having been employed by Shepherd to browbeat witnesses, and said he could mention the names of witnesses treated badly by counsel. It seemed to him that the commission should have interfered and stopped the manner in which counsel for the Board of Public Works examined the witnesses. He [Mr. Bayard] had been reliably informed the fees of counsel for the board were paid in 3.65 bonds, and that such bonds were issued to a New-York bank, and then transferred to counsel by the bank. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] had stated that these fees were not paid.

Mr. MORTON said he stated that the fees were never paid by the District Commissioners. He knew nothing about any one else paying them.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, said the Senator from California [Mr. Sargent] had seen fit to bring here a certificate from the Sinking Fund Commission. That was unnecessary, as the word of the Senator would have been sufficient. It seemed that his [Mr. Eaton's] informant had made a mistake in regard to the resolution having an exception. The bonds should not have been issued after the passage of the resolution by the House of Representatives, and which passed the Senate yesterday.

After further discussion Mr. SHERMAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed yesterday, in order that the amendment submitted by the Senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Eaton] and agreed to, might be stricken out.

That amendment provided that this resolution shall not in any way recognize the liability of the United States to pay either the principal or interest of any such bonds as may have been issued on or since the 27th day of January, 1876.

The motion of Mr. Sherman to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved to strike out the amendment of Mr. Eaton above mentioned. He said, after the communication presented by the Senator from California, [Mr. Sargent,] he did not think the amendment should be in the bill, but the interest should be paid on the bonds issued since the 27th of January, as well as upon all others.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, said this joint resolution passed the House of Representatives on the 25th of January, and no bonds should have been issued after that date. He favored the retention of the amendment of Mr. Eaton.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the subject was laid over.

SOUTHERN PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, called up the unfinished business from the morning hour of yesterday, being the bill to repeal section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, making restrictions in the disposition of public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, and it was laid over, Mr. Bruce, of Mississippi, who is ill, desiring to examine that bill.

CLAIMS FOR COTTON SEIZED BY ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, introduced a bill amendatory of the fifth section of the act of the 18th of May, 1873, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for former years. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. It gives the Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and determine the claims of the lawful owners or their legal representatives of all cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865, by agents or officers of the Government.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Morton, "That P. B. S. Pinchback be admitted a Senator from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1873," the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, submitted in March last, to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted."

Mr. MORTON said this question had been before the Senate a long time, and should have been decided long ago. The time had come when it ought to be decided, in justice to the applicant and in justice to the State of Louisiana. If Mr. Pinchback was not elected Senator, then the present Legislature of Louisiana should elect a Senator. Whether Mr. Eustis had been elected in accordance with the forms of law had not been examined into by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and no report had been made on that subject. He then proceeded to make a personal defense of Mr. Pinchback from various charges, reviewing his services to the country. He had raised a company after the capture of New-Orleans, but resigned because the other officers were inimical to him. His resignation was accepted, and Mr. Pinchback was honorably discharged from the service, but he applied to Gen. Banks for authority to raise a company of cavalry, and received it. He raised the company at an expense of nearly $1,000 to himself. When he applied for his commission Gen. Banks returned the application to the Adjutant General with the inquiry "if the applicant was not a colored man," and when this was answered, Gen. Banks returned it indorsed, "Respectfully returned. This application is disapproved, the commissioning of negroes as commissioned officers being contrary to law."

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, said he begged to ask the Senator from Indiana if he had any information as to where Pinchback was at the time, and immediately preceding the time Gen. Butler gave him permission to raise a company.

Mr. MORTON said Pinchback was in New-Orleans. He asked if the Senator would state the object of his inquiry.

Mr. MERRIMON said he would be frank. He had heard it stated that at that time Pinchback was in the Penitentiary or the Work-house for the crime of burglary or larceny, having been sent there by the Provost Court.

Mr. MORTON said he could assure the Senator that Pinchback, in 1862, was in Memphis, within the Confederate lines, but heartily sympathized with the National Government. After his arrival in New-Orleans he was forced into a personal collision with Mr. John Kephard, who was wounded in the fight. He [Mr. Morton] had been assured by other sources that Mr. Pinchback acted in self-defense. He was afterward arrested and gave bail to answer the charge of assault and battery, and that was the only crime. There was no charge of larceny or burglary, and he [Mr. Morton] was authorized by Pinchback to challenge any Senator to produce any evidence to the contrary. Pending proceedings against Pinchback, Kephard, who was instigated by parties seeking to levy black-mail, caused Pinchback to be again arrested and brought before a military officer in New-Orleans, by whom, he was sent to a prison known as the Work-house. In that prison he remained until the matter was brought to the attention of the military authorities, and he was discharged. Mr. Morton here read from the transcript of the prison record upon a printed form. Under the head of habits was written "intemperate." When he read this, Mr. Morton said he supposed when the collision took place Pinchback and Kephard, who was his brother-in-law, were somewhat convivial. [Laughter.] He then read an affidavit of William L. Evans, dated Jan. 7, 1874, to the effect that Pinchback was committed to the prison for assault and battery, and expressing the opinion that it was by persons who desired to extort money from him. Resuming his argument, Mr. Morton spoke of Pinchback having been elected to the Constitutional Convention in Louisiana in 1868, and his services in that State up to the time of his election to the Senate by the Kellogg Legislature, and said he insisted that Pinchback had a prima facie case and should be sworn in. He then argued that Gov. Kellogg and the Legislature that elected Mr. Pinchback had been fully recognized by every department of the Government, by the present House of Representatives, which was Democratic, and by the State of Louisiana. True, there had been trouble in Louisiana, and things had been done on both sides which he [Mr. Morton] could not justify; but all the troubles grew out of a notorious conspiracy to subvert a large Republican majority by fraud. He had the statements and confession of one of the most distinguished citizens of the State of Georgia as to the course pursued in that State. Mr. Morton here read from the speech of Robert Toombs, recently delivered before the Georgia Legislature, and said it showed that He [Toombs] uttered the sentiments of the people, as he was applauded to the echo. In conclusion, Mr. Morton said the Senate was now called upon to decide the question of admitting Mr. Pinchback, and he hoped it would be done promptly. He did not think the Senate could refuse to admit Mr. Pinchback without violating every principle of parliamentary law.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, at 2 P. M., moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Agreed to.

At 2:20 the doors were reopened.

THE DISTRICT INTEREST.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was evident that the motion made by him to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Eaton] to the District 3 65-100 resolution was passed would lead to debate, and he therefore withdrew it.

The resolution was again passed as on yesterday.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, of Virginia, the privileges of the floor were extended to a delegation of gentlemen from Virginia connected with the Bureau of Emigration.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House at 1:35 went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in the chair, and many bills were passed.

DISABILITY OF A UNION SOLDIER.

In the case of a bill granting a pension to William P. Duncan, of Tennessee, Mr. CABELL, of Virginia, notified the House that this man had been a Confederate soldier before he became a Federal soldier.

Mr. RAINEY, of South Carolina, explained the history of the case, showing that this man Duncan had enlisted in the Confederate Army in order to procure the discharge from a rebel prison in Knoxville of a crippled brother, who had been arrested as a Union guide; that he had deserted at the first opportunity, joined the Federal service, and remained in it during the war.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Virginia, asked Mr. Rainey if this man was to be pensioned because he had served in the Confederate Army or because he had deserted from it.

Mr. RAINEY replied that he was to be pensioned because he had served in the Union Army and had been disabled.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, suggested that any man who had entered one service on such a condition as this man had done, and broken his faith, was a scoundrel and not deserving of a pension.

Mr. THORNBURGH, of Tennessee, said such a condition is better broken than kept.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, remarked that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Morrison] had put the issue in such a shape that the House should understand it. He [Mr. Morrison] had proposed to refuse this man a pension because he had deserted from a previous enlistment in the Confederate Army, and had stated that a man who had deserted under such circumstances was a scoundrel.

Mr. MORRISON, (interrupting)—I do not propose to let the gentleman from Iowa state a case for me. I will state my own case.

Mr. KASSON—The gentleman has stated the case in the way I have quoted.

Mr. MORRISON—No, Sir. I have not.

Mr. KASSON—The *Record* to-morrow, if not altered, will show that the gentleman said, "This man having procured the release of his brother from a rebel prison by his own temporary enlistment, and then having deserted and joined the Union Army, was a scoundrel." For one, I take distinct issue with the gentleman. This man is shown by the report to have been disabled in the Union service, and to have presented such proof of it to the Commissioner of Pensions as to obtain a pension, which was afterward taken from him. Are we to be told that a Union man who got his brother out of prison by playing a ruse on any one was guilty of a violation of the laws of war, and that his act was one of dishonor? I protest against such a doctrine.

Mr. MORRISON—I repeat that I do not allow the gentleman from Iowa to state a case for me, and on assumption wholly. [Republican members—"Oh, no."] He does not know a time when I voted against pensioning a Union soldier. I asked the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Rainey] if I understood him correctly as saying that this man had entered the Confederate service for the purpose of releasing his brother, and then, having secured his brother's release, broke his faith and violated his pledge and obligation, and I understood him to say yes. I knew nothing of the man's record. Nothing was said about it, and I said then, as I say now, that a man who enters into such engagement with the intention and purpose of breaking it, is not such a man as ought to be pensioned, and for the reason that he breaks faith and enters into this engagement for the purpose of breaking faith. If this man has sufficient record to justify his getting a pension for services thereafter rendered, and for disabilities incurred in the service, I have no objection.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, remarked that it had been said jocosely that the House was going so far into the business of amnesty, that some member would have to introduce a bill to remove the disabilities from the men who served in the Union Army. He hoped that that prediction would not be turned into a reality, because, if so, then any member of the House who had served in the Union Army, and whose biography was to be published, would have to suppress that fact. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. MORRISON—Has the gentleman any reference to me when he talks about suppressing military record?

Mr. TOWNSEND—My proposition was entirely general. I said this—

Mr. MORRISON (interrupting)—I ask the gentleman if he had any reference to me.

Mr. TOWNSEND—I did not have reference to anybody.

Mr. MORRISON—Then that is all about it.

Mr. TOWNSEND—I wanted to say just what will be the fact. If it had any reference to the gentleman from Illinois he will know it. I will not undertake to say whether it has or not. I say that if we refuse to pension this man because he served in the Union Army, what will it come to when the biographies of members are published? We will have to suppress the fact that any of us have served in the Union Army.

Mr. MORRISON—The gentleman evades and quibbles; I have no further reply to make to him. As the case has been stated in regard to the record of this man, I have no objection to his pension.

Mr. CABELL—I had no idea of interposing an objection to the pensioning of any good Union soldier. I am as ready as any man to vote pensions to men who were true to the country and who served it, although I was opposed to them in the late war. But it was stated in the report of this case that the man had been dropped from the pension rolls. It was also stated that he had been in the Confederate Army, and had sworn allegiance to the Confederacy. It was, therefore, a serious question whether we ought to pass a bill pensioning a man of that character. There must have been some good reason for dropping him from the pension rolls, and I thought that question should be brought to the attention of the House.

Mr. DEBOLT, of Missouri, argued that the man had served and been disabled in the Union Army; that he was entitled to pension and ought to have it.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, thought it very apparent that this man's disabilities had been incurred in the service of the United States after his desertion from the Confederate service, and that he was entitled to a pension. He moved the previous question.

The bill was then passed.

THE DISTRICT INTEREST.

On motion of Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, with the Senate amendments, was referred to the District Committee.

The House then, at 4:15, adjourned till Monday, a proposition to have a session to-morrow for debate having been objected to.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY MR. WOODIN.

Below will be found the salient points of the bill introduced by Senator Woodin on Wednesday relating to the local Government of the City of New-York. The most important sections are given in full:

SECTION 1. The legislative power of the Corporation now existing and known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York," is hereby vested in the Common Council of the said City, consisting of the Board of Aldermen elected as provided by law. All legislative powers heretofore conferred upon any officer or officers, board or department of said City shall hereafter be exercised by the said Common Council except as herein otherwise specially provided.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or resolutions of the Common Council must be approved by the Mayor or passed over his veto by a four-fifths vote of the members elected to said board.

SEC. 3. No ordinance or resolution which involves or requires the expenditure, or outlay, or payment of money, shall be valid unless passed by four-fifths of all the members of said board.

SEC. 4 provides that where an ordinance relates to an expenditure for which an assessment may be imposed, it shall not be passed by the Common Council unless petitioned for by one-fourth of the owners of the property liable to assessment.

SEC. 5 provides that in no single year shall any work be done involving an expenditure of more than $1,000,000, until the present indebtedness of the City on account of works payable from assessments is reduced to $8,000,000.

SEC. 6. Within twenty days after the passage of this act the Controller of the City of New-York shall prepare and submit to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City a statement showing the particular bonds or stocks of the City issued for the payment of work for which an assessment has been, or may be, in whole or in part imposed, and outstanding at that date; and in such statement the said Controller shall set forth the portion of such indebtedness, payable from assessments imposed or to be imposed, and the portion thereof payable by said City under special laws. And after determining the facts in relation thereto the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall by resolution authorize the said Controller to issue consolidated stock of the said City sufficient to pay the portion of said bonds or stocks payable by said City, and upon receiving such authority the Controller shall issue said consolidated stock at not less than par, payable within such time as he may determine, not exceeding ten years, and bearing interest not exceeding six per cent., and apply the proceeds thereof as in this section provided.

SEC. 7 prohibits the expenditure of over $1,000,000, in a single year raised on the bonds or stocks of this City for the execution of any work authorized by special laws, for which no assessment can be imposed.

SEC. 8 requires work of all description before referred to to be performed by contract, the terms being approved by the Corporation Counsel.

SEC. 9 requires a notice of five days to be given by the heads of departments advertising for sealed proposals, to the Controller, of the date and place fixed for opening them.

SEC. 10 provides that the lowest proposal for work let on sealed proposals shall be accepted by the head of the department, unless said officer shall, within five days after the bids are opened, certify that it would be for the public interest to reject the same.

SEC. 11 provides that if the lowest bid be rejected, or the accepted bidder neglects within three days from the acceptance of his proposal, to give proper security, the work shall be readvertised.

SEC. 12 determines the duties of the head of the department in accepting bids.

SEC. 13 prohibits the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from making any special appropriation for any work in excess of the amount authorized by law.

SEC. 14 prohibits a contractor whose bid is accepted from raising any question on account of representation by the Mayor or Commonalty, and prohibits the authorization of any extra work by contract.

SEC. 15 relieves the Mayor and Commonalty from any liability for expenses beyond the amount embraced in a contract.

SEC. 16 provides that any officer appointed to perform any duty for the City, who shall willfully include in any specification work not intended to be executed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office and and all salary due to him.

SEC. 17. Inspectors and all other persons appointed to, or charged with the duty of superintending, inspecting, or reporting upon any work now being or which may hereafter be performed pursuant to any authority heretofore or which may hereafter be given must be persons of skill having at least five years' practical experience and knowledge of the particular description of work which they are appointed to superintend, inspect, or report upon; and any head of department who knowingly, or without due and proper inquiry, appoints as an inspector or superintendent of, or to report on any work, any person not qualified, as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and such appointment shall be void. The evidence upon which the head of the department acts, showing that the person appointed for the purposes aforesaid, or any of these, was qualified, as in this section provided, shall form part of the files of said department.

SEC. 18. No person whose appointment is void, as aforesaid, or who being qualified, as hereinbefore provided, is appointed inspector or superintendent of work, but who fails to be in daily attendance, inspecting or supervising such work as the same proceeds, shall have any claim against, or shall be paid or entitled to receive from the City any sum or sums whatever for or on account of any services rendered as such inspector, superintendent, or otherwise.

SEC. 19 provides that no question as to the validity of any ordinance shall affect the right to assess property benefited for the expense of work executed.

SEC. 20. Hereafter the President and Commissioners, the head of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, shall constitute the board for the revision and correction of assessments of said City, and this board shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties relating to the revision and correction of assessments in said City, now in any manner otherwise conferred. The Secretary of the Department of Taxes and Assessments shall act as Secretary to said board. Within ten days after the passage of this act, all assessment lists not confirmed at the date this act shall take effect, shall be transmitted to the board hereby constituted, with all objections to said assessment lists or any of them. All objections relating to any assessment hereafter made by the Board of Assessors, whatever the nature of such objections may be, must be presented to said Board of Revision and Correction, and such objections must be filed with the Secretary of the board within thirty days after the assessment list is transmitted to the board by the assessors, and at least ten days before such transmission, the assessors shall insert in the *City Record* a notice specifying the day upon which the assessment list shall be transmitted, and for objections to be filed as aforesaid. The said Board for Revision and Correction of Assessments shall alone have jurisdiction to consider and pass upon objections which have been or may be made to any assessment, and the said board shall have power to consider on the merits all such objections and questions arising relating to any assessment, and to subpœna and examine witnesses in relation thereto.

SECS. 21 and 22 determine the course of the Board for Revision and Correction of Assessments in case of an objection to a proposed assessment.

SEC. 23. There shall be in said City a Board of Street Opening and Improvement, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Commissioner of Public Works, and Commissioner of Parks. To this board is hereby transferred, and in it is hereby vested, all the powers and authority now in any manner otherwise conferred and vested, as to laying out, opening, widening, straightening, extending, altering, and closing streets or avenues, or parts of streets or avenues, in said City. The said board shall have exclusive authority in all matters in relation to acquiring title in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to lands or premises that may hereafter be required to be taken for the purpose of opening any and all streets, roads, avenues, public squares, parks, and places now laid out, or that may hereafter be laid out in said City, and of discontinuing proceedings therefor to the same extent, and in the same manner as the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or any department, board, or officer thereof is now empowered or authorized. And all proceedings now pending for the purposes aforesaid, or for the discontinuance thereof, shall be continued, had, and conducted by said Board until their final determination. The said Board is also authorized to require the head of any department or officer of said city to prepare and furnish for its use, all such maps, plans, profiles, and diagrams, as may be necessary to or in connection with any proceedings the Board may commence or contemplate for opening, widening, extending, or altering any street, road, or avenue in said city, and no Commissioners, in any such proceedings hereafter to be commenced, shall incur or cause to be incurred, any expense for plans, maps, profiles, or diagrams, or for comparing the same, or to employ any surveyor in said proceedings. The expense of said Commissioners shall not exceed in the aggregate a greater sum in amount than at the rate of thirty cents a foot for the lineal extent of the street, road, or avenue, or the portion thereof so to be opened, widened, extended, or altered, and the necessary costs and charges of said Commissioners for keeping proper minutes of their proceedings, and for room rent actually paid—in no case to exceed $1 per day—and a sum not exceeding $200 for stationery, advertising, printing and posting necessary notices. It shall hereafter be a sufficient advertisement of said notice to insert the same in the *City Record* and in any one designated corporation paper. Before being presented to the court for allowance, the expenses, costs, and charges of the Commissioners must be certified and approved of by said board. No taxation or allowance by the court of the costs, charges or expenses of or to Commissioners in any proceedings heretofore taken, had or commenced by, or in name or on behalf of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, when such costs, charges, or expenses have not been wholly paid to said Commissioners shall be conclusive against the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York in any action or proceeding commenced, or which may be commenced, for the recovery of said costs, charges, or expenses, or any part or portion thereof, and it shall be competent for the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York in any such action or proceeding to interpose and plead all objections and defenses it would have been competent to have pleaded or interposed on a taxation of said costs, charges, and expenses, and to the extent such objections should have been sustained, were the same interposed at such taxation, it shall be competent for the court to sustain and give effect to when pleaded in said action. Nothing herein contained shall be held to invalidate or in any way affect any assessment made or imposed and confirmed in any proceedings herein referred to.

SEC. 24 provides for the continuance of the "sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt."

SEC. 25 provides for the continuance of the "sinking fund of the City of New-York for the payment of interest on the stocks and bonds of the City."

SEC. 26. All moneys and revenues of said City now authorized to be credited to the general fund of the City, and all Excise license fees collected in said City, shall, after the 31st day of December, 1876, be paid into and form part of the said sinking fund for the payment of the City debt, and all such moneys, revenues, and fees are hereby pledged and appropriated to said Sinking Fund until the final redemption of the bonds and stocks of the City aforesaid.

SEC. 27 declares an existing contract between the City and its creditors, holders of the bonds and stocks, that the funds pledged for the redemption of the City debt shall be devoted solely to such purpose until the object is consummated.

SEC. 28 makes it illegal for any authority in the City to "postpone or bridge over" the payment of any bonds or stocks from the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt.

SEC. 29 prohibits the payment of the salary of any officer in the City, or for rents of offices, or supplies, from the proceeds of bonds or stocks after Dec. 31, 1876, but nothing in this section shall be held to apply to the proceeds of revenue bonds bonds issued in anticipation of City taxes.

SEC. 30. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE CHINAMAN WITH THE BROKEN SKULL.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* of Jan. 26, says: "The Chinaman whose skull was chopped to pieces in the wash house on Market street, San Francisco, on Sunday night, died in the prison hospital at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, having survived his terrible wounds longer than any victim on record, according to the reports of the attending physician. As death drew near consciousness returned, and in response to inquiries as to his assailant his eyes assumed a vindictive glare and he made desperate efforts to speak, moving his jaws and protruding his tongue. But that useful member was paralyzed and he could not utter a sound. Finally, apparently by sheer desperation, he regained control of it for an instant and uttered an unearthly yell; but it was his dying effort, and in an instant he was dead. The Coroner will try to procure some light regarding the murder."

DISCOVERY OF A CHILD'S BLINDNESS.

The Reading *Times* says that a lady residing in Spring City, Chester County, Penn., discovered a few days ago, while riding in a street car in Philadelphia, that her little child, nine months old, was blind. The fact was discovered by a lady riding in the car, and was brought to the notice of the mother, which was the first intimation that she had had of the fact, although it is the opinion of physicians that the child has been blind from its birth. What is singular about the case is that none of the lady's neighbors ever made the discovery, although they can now remember that the child acted singularly, and that it was never seen to smile or take notice of anything.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

The Harvard Club dinner will take place in this City on the 18th inst.

Three high schools are to be organized in Richmond County, Georgia.

Delaware has decided to make no public exhibit of her educational progress at the Centennial.

Mr. F. James, of New-York, has presented a $5,000 school-house to the South Parade District, Deerfield, N. H.

It has been proposed to unite the Ohio Wesleyan University and the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, both located in the City of Delaware.

A young ruffian in one of the public schools at Veazie, Me., thrust a rusty gimlet into the left breast of his teacher, Miss Lucy Parks, inflicting serious injury.

The first normal school in Massachusetts was opened at Lexington, in 1839, with a total attendance of three scholars. The school was subsequently removed to Framingham.

President Van Rensselaer and Profs. Nash and McDaniels, of Hobart College, New-York, have resigned in consequence of radical differences in their ideas in regard to college discipline.

The Trustees of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, have decided to add $500,000 to the present endowment. The Freshman Class numbers sixty-two, being the largest yet entered.

The *New-England Journal of Education* contradicts the report that a little Jewish girl has been expelled from a public school in Boston because she did not attend on Saturday, her Sabbath.

A new library and chapel building is to be constructed as an addition to the large and handsome main edifice of the Lehigh University, erected through the munificence of Hon. Asa Packer, at South Bethlehem, Penn.

Recently, Treasurer O. S. Williams, of Hamilton College received a donation of $10,000 from Hon. James Knox, LL. D., of Knoxville, Knox County, Ill., to be used for completing the endowment of the Maynard Professorship of Law, History, Civil Polity, and Political Economy.

A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature to the effect that no pupil in any of the public schools in that State shall be required to participate in any religious or devotional exercise, provided the pupil's parent or guardian shall request him to be excused.

Charles Fairbanks, Esq., of London, England, has given to Drury College, Springfield, Mo., $15,000. The money is to be used to finish the new hall for lady students now in process of erection. The giver is a member of the Fairbanks firm of scale manufacturers of St. Johnsburg, Vt.

The Trustees of the Normal Department of Howard University, for the education of colored youths, have elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson; Secretary, Mrs. Nellie O'Connor; Treasurer, Mr. George E. Baker. The report of the Treasurer for the past year shows a permanent fund of $43,000 with an income of $3,020.

Hillsdale College, Michigan, has been provided with money by subscription to erect an additional building for the commercial and telegraph department, which is a department of the college, and is now to be much extended. The commercial and telegraph building is to be sixty feet front, seventy-two feet deep, and four stories high. A former teacher in this department, Prof. Griffin, now General Manager of the Universal Life Insurance Company, of New-York, subribed $2,500 toward the building, and the Trustees decided to name it, in compliment to him, Griffin Hall.

The State Superintendent of Schools in Maine has received returns from 143 towns, in which nearly 160 free high schools have been held the past year, and there will probably be returns from ten or fifteen more towns, making about 160 in all against 142 last year. The towns thus far reported will receive about $37,000 from the State Treasury, in aid of these schools, and will pay about $50,000 on their own account. The whole amount paid by the State will be about the same as last year—$45,000. Reports indicate an increasing interest in the free high school system, and a growing conviction of its great value to the State.

There are in Maryland, according to the report sent to the State Board of Education, 1,846 public schools, which are attended by 143,003 pupils. The highest number of pupils enrolled during any one term was 112,399, of whom 31,356 attended the city schools and 81,043 the country schools. The average daily attendance in the city was 24,918, and in the counties 44,341. During the year the sum of $426,719 was disbursed for teachers' salaries in the city, and $609,035 in the counties, making a total of $1,035,754 in the State. The whole expenditure for school purposes in the State during the year was $1,640,047. Of this sum $199,079 went to the schools for colored children. In 1866, when the public school system first went into effect, the number of pupils reported was 64,739; in ten years this number has increased to 100,414. A great many new school-houses have been built, but, as the report says, "the middling houses have become bad, and the bad intolerable." There are hundreds of school-houses in the State not fit for use and not worth repairing. In the State Normal School the whole number of graduates is 194 (169 ladies and 25 gentlemen.) Of the gentlemen all but 2 became teachers, and of these all but 3 are still teaching. Of the ladies, 106 are still teaching, 35 have married and retired from the profession, and 8 have died.

In Indiana the total number of children of school age is 667,763, of whom 340,514 are white males, 317,434 white females, 4,940 colored males, and 4,848 colored females—the increase over the enumeration of 1874 being 13,372. The United States census report of 1870 states that there are in Indiana 26,783 children between the ages of ten and twenty-one who can neither read nor write. By accurate examination this has been found to be incorrect. In seventy-nine counties there are but 4,243 such illiterates, or, in the same ratio, 4,922 in the State. The enrollment of children last year shows that there were in the schools: White males, 264,041; females, 231,670; colored males, 3,422; females, 3,229; grand total, 502,362. The number of children between the ages of 6 and 15 enrolled either in public or private schools is estimated from reliable data at 457,068, or 85 per cent. of the children of that age. The school funds amount to $8,799,191 64. During the year 382 school-houses were erected, making the total number in the State 9,307, in which 13,133 teachers found employment. There were 396 township and district graded schools. The average compensation per day of teachers is, in townships, males, $2 03; females, $1 80; in towns, males, $3 24; females, $1 93; in cities, males, $4 49; females, $2 27. The school property is valued at $10,870,338 18.

Ohio, according to the report of the State School Commissioner, has of school districts, 1,942; of school-houses in township districts, 10,695; of school-houses in other districts, 1,139; of school-houses erected within the year, 544. The cost of school-houses erected within the year was $1,010,786; estimated value of school-houses, including grounds, $19,876,504; number of teachers necessary to supply the schools, 15,087; number of different teachers actually employed, 22,492; average number of weeks the schools were in session, 28.5; number of pupils enrolled in the schools, 712,129; average number of pupils in daily attendance, 435,349; number of school officers, 40,004; total of receipts, including balance on hand Sept. 1, 1874, $11,749,360 76; total of expenditures, $8,170,959 98; balance on hand Sept. 1, 1875, $3,578,400 78. Whole number of white youth of school age in 1875, 995,128; whole number in 1874, 963,548. Whole number of colored youth of school age in 1875, 22,598; whole number in 1874, 22,399; increase, 199. Whole number of youth of school age in 1875, 1,017,726; whole number in 1874, 985,947; increase, 31,779. The whole number of unmarried youth between sixteen and twenty-one years of age in the State in September, 1875, as shown by the enumeration returns, is 260,588, or 25.60 per cent. of the entire enumeration. This leaves 757,138 youth in the State between six and sixteen years of age. The whole number of school-houses erected was 544; in 1875, 579; in 1874, 35. Whole cost of houses erected in 1875, $1,010,786; whole cost of houses erected in 1874, $1,164,104; decrease, $153,318. Number of school-houses in the State in township districts in 1875, 10,695; in city, &c., districts, 1,139; total, 11,834. Value of township school-houses, $8,037,446; value of city, &c., school-houses, $11,839,058; total value, $19,876,504. Whole number of school-rooms in the State, 14,868. Total number of school officers, 40,004. Taking the whole State together, the average cost per capita of pupils enrolled has risen in one year from $8 57 to $10 57, and the average cost per capita of daily attendance from $14 15 to $17 25.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$15,000	D. of C. 3.65s.	70¾	200	St. Paul Pref....	76
5,000	do.	71	1400	do.	76½
25,000	do.	71⅞	100	do.	76⅜
600	Western Union..	77¼	1300	Lake Shore.....	66¼
1000	do.	77⅛	50	do.	66
100	do.....c.	77	300	do.....c.	66¼
1200	do.	77	1001	do.....c.	66⅜
200	do.....c.	76⅞	1100	do.	66⅜
100	do.	76⅞	500	do.	66½
1400	do.	77	100	do.	66⅜
700	do.	77¼	400	do.....s3.	66½
1400	do.	77¼	300	do.....s3.	66⅜
500	St. Paul..........	41⅝	1700	do.	66½
200	do.	41⅞	300	do.	66⅝
400	do.	41⅝	900	North-western...	41¼
200	Pacific Mail......	35¼	400	do.	41⅜
300	do.	35	100	Toledo & Wabash	6⅛
500	do.	34⅞	500	Ohio & Miss......	22⅜
1700	do.	34¾	235	do.	22¼
1700	do.	34⅝	1600	do.	22⅜
200	do.....c.	34⅝	800	do.	22½
1900	do.	34¾	100	do.....b3.	22½
2300	do.	34⅞	6	United States Ex.	62
2500	do.	34¾	200	Union Pacific..s3.	69

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6,'81 R.	122½	$10,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '65 N.....12.	119⅝
2,000	do.......12.	122⅝	10,000	U.S.5s 10-40, R.	116¾
20,000	U.S. 6s,'81,C.	122⅝	10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67	121¾
25,000	do......12.	122⅝	20,000	U. S. 5s,'81,C.	117⅞
500	U. S. 5-20, C., N.	119⅜	10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	125⅛
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117⅞	10,000	do.......12.	125
30,500	do.......b.c.	117¾			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	N.Y.St.B.L., R.	104⅜	65	N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	111½
10,000	do.	104½	40	do.	111¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s, old, J. & J.	17½	100	Mich. Cen..b. c.c.	61
			200	do.	61
5,000	N. Car. 6s, sp. T., 1st class...	3½	100	do.	60¾
			15	Illinois Central...	98
3,000	B.,C.R.&M.1st.	42½	40	Cle. & Pitts. Gtd.	95⅛
7,000	do.....b. c.	42½	12	do.....b. c.	94¾
4,000	C.&O.1st.C.on.	30¾	600	L. S. & M. S.b.c.s3.	66⅝
2,000	N. J. C. Convt.	110⅞	2200	do.	66¾
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div.	98⅝	200	do.....c.	66¾
			900	do.....b3.	66⅞
6,000	do.	98¾	200	do.	66⅞
2,000	M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.	94½	200	do.....s3.	66⅝
			900	do.....s3.	66⅞
1,000	N. W. C. G. G.	89¾	1800	do.	67
21,000	do.	89½	100	do.....b3.	67
3,000	do.	89⅝	300	do.....s3.	66⅞
2,000	Erie 3d.	101⅝	1300	do.....s3.	66¾
3,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	108¾	200	do.....s3.	66⅝
5,000	do.....b. c.	103¾	500	do.	66¾
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st..	103⅜	200	do.	66⅝
15,000	do.	103½	1100	do.	66½
17,000	do.	103⅝	300	C. & N. W.b. c.b3.	41½
10,000	do.	103¾	200	do.	41⅝
1,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	96	800	do.....b3.	41½
400	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	104	100	do.	41⅝
3,000	O. & M. 2d....	77¾	700	do.....b3.	41⅝
11,000	C. Pac. G. bs.	105¼	400	do.....b3.	41¾
1,000	do.	105⅜	500	do.	41⅝
1,000	do.	105½	300	do.	41½
2,000	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	88½	100	do.	41⅝
1,000	Cl.& Pitts.4th.	101¾	400	C. & N. W. Pf.b. c.	62⅞
1,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	53	200	do.	63
4,000	do.	52¾	100	do.	63⅛
1,000	do.	52⅞	100	do.	62⅞
2,000	do.	53	30	Cen. of N. J..b. c.	109
5,000	do.....s20.	52½	10	do.	108¾
5,000	do.	53	7	do.	109
13,000	do..b.c.s20.	52⅝	100	do.....b3.	108⅞
3,000	R. W. & O. C., 1st.	92½	50	do.	109
			100	C. & R. I..b. c.b3.	108¼
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.....b. c.	96⅝	200	do.	108¼
			100	do.	108⅜
3,000	do.	96½	15	do.	108½
1,000	West. Pac. bs.	96	900	C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3.	41¾
1,000	T. C. S. & D.1st.	58	900	do.....b3.	42
1,000	D.&H.C.bs.'77.	102	650	do.	42
1,000	D.&H.C.7s,'94.	112	700	do.....b3.	42⅛
5,000	Can. So. 1st, C. cn.....b. c.c.	70	100	do.	42⅛
			1600	do.	42⅛
13	B'k of Commerce.	117¾	600	do.....c.	42¼
147	do.....b. c.	118	700	do.	42⅜
300	W. Un. Tel...b. c.	77¼	100	do.....b3.	42½
300	do.	77⅜	200	do.	42⅜
200	do.....s3.	77⅜	800	do.....s3.	42¼
100	do.....c.	77⅜	200	do.	42⅛
1500	do.	77½	100	do.....c.	42
100	do.	77⅝	100	do.....s3.	42
800	do.	77½	100	do.....b3.	42⅛
100	do.....s3.	77½	200	do.	42¼
300	do.	77⅝	255	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	76½
600	do.	77⅜	200	do.....b3.	76⅝
500	do.	77⅜	500	do.....b3.	77
100	do.....c.	77⅜	100	do.....c.	77
2000	do.	77¼	100	do.	76⅞
500	do.	77⅜	900	do.	77
100	do.....c.	77⅜	100	do.	77⅛
20	do.	77⅜	100	do.....b3.	77¼
700	do.	77⅜	140	do.	77
1200	do.	77¼	300	do.	77⅛
1400	do.	77⅛	100	do.....b3.	77
4100	do.	77	100	At. & P. Pf.b. c.b3.	6
600	do.	76⅞	35	do.	5¾
500	do.	76¾	200	T., W. & W.b.c.b3.	6¼
75	D. & H. Canal....	120	200	C., C., C. & I.b.c.c.	57½
10	Spring M. Coal...	64	10	Union Pac...b. c.	68¾
20	Wells-Fargo Ex...	85	200	D., L. & W.b. c.c.	118¾
560	U. S. Ex.....b. c.	62	20	do.	118¾
200	At. & P. Tel.b. c.	20⅜	10	do.	118¾
100	do.....b3.	20⅜	20	do.	118⅞
200	Pacific Mail.b. c.	35	100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.......b. c.	29
100	do.....s3.	34⅞			
300	do.....b3.	34⅞	100	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	20⅞
1000	do.....s3.	34⅞	100	do.	21⅛
800	do.	34⅞	100	H. & St. Jo. Pref..	31⅜
500	do.	35	100	do.....b. c.	31⅜
500	do.....s3.	35⅛	15	Chicago & Alton.	104⅜
1900	do.	35⅛	200	Kansas Pac...b. c.	14¼
200	do.	35	100	Pac. of Mo.b. c.b3.	13⅝
700	do.	34⅞	26	do.	13½
500	do.	35	100	do.	13⅝
100	do.....c.	35	200	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	22⅝
600	do.	34¾	100	do.....s3.	22½
100	do.	34⅝	1900	do.	22⅝
600	do.....s3.	34⅞	400	do.....b3.	22¾
800	do.	34⅞	700	do.	22⅝
600	do.	34¼	800	do.	22⅜
200	do.	34⅝	400	do.	22½
100	Erie Ry...b. c.s3.	17⅛	100	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	5¼
100	do.	17			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....	119½	1000	Lake Shore.....	66¼
			1000	do.	66⅛
5,000	D. of C. 3.65s.	71½	100	do.	66¼
5,000	do.	71⅝	1000	do.....c.	66¼
95,000	do.	71¾	100	do.....s3.	66⅜
20,000	H. & St.J. 8s,c.	83⅛	1300	do.	66⅜
100	Consol. Coal....	48	300	do.....s3.	66¼
1500	Western Union.	76⅝	1000	do.....b3.	66⅜
1400	do.	76⅝	300	do.....s3.	66⅛
1600	do.....s3.	76⅝	100	do.	66
1900	do.	76½	100	N. J. Central.....	109
100	do.	76⅜	100	St. Paul	42⅛
100	do.....c.	76⅜	300	do.	42
400	do.	76⅝	500	do.	41⅞
1100	do.	76⅝	500	do.	41¾
1800	do.	76⅝	100	do.	41⅞
100	do.....s3.	76⅝	200	St. Paul Pref.	76⅝
300	Pacific Mail.	34⅝	100	Tol. & Wab.	6⅛
500	do.	34⅞	300	Ohio & Miss.	22⅝
1100	do.	34⅛	300	do.....s3.	22¼
1200	do.	34	300	do.	22⅛
100	do.	34⅛	200	do.	22
650	do.	34⅛	1000	do.	21⅞
100	do.....c.	34⅜	800	do.....s3.	21¾
600	do.	34⅝	200	do.....c.	21⅝
700	do.	34¼	700	do.	21¾
100	Panama.....s3.	130	100	Han. & St. Jo....	20¾
1000	North-western..	41	100	do.	20⅞
100	do.....s30.	41	300	Han. & St. Jo. Pf..	31⅜
100	North-western Pf.	62½	400	do.	31
100	do.	62⅝	50	Morris & Essex....	102¼
200	do.	62½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117¾	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	121⅝
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....	119½	10,000	do.	121⅝
30,000	do.	119⅝	10,000	U.S.5s,10-40C.	119⅝
			30,000	U. S. 5s R., '81.	117⅝
10,000	U.S.5-20R.,'67.	121¾	10,000	U. S. 5s C.,'81.	117½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	44½	800	Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c.	34⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	44¾	500	do.	34⅛
4,000	Tenn. 6s,o.b.c.	45½	800	do.	34⅜
10,000	D. C. 3.65s.b.c.	71¾	400	do.	34¼
10,000	do.	71½	200	U. Pacific....b. c.	69
1,000	Ches. & O. 1st.	31	100	do.	68⅝
2,000	do.....b. c.	31¼	223	Ill. Central....b. c.	97⅞
2,000	M.&St.P.c.&F.	84	24	Cle. & P. g'd.b.c.	96
4,000	Ch.&N.W.con.	100¼	300	Ch. & N. W..b. c.	41⅛
10,000	N.W., C.C.G.B.	89⅝	200	do.	41⅛
9,000	Mor. & Es.con.	108	100	do.....s30.	41⅛
3,000	M.&E.7s'71b.c.	109	700	do.	41¼
5,000	Erie 4th......	100¼	100	do.....b3.	41⅛
5,000	H.&C.M.1st.b.c.	81	100	do.	41
2,000	L.&W.B. c.b.c.	98	100	do.	40⅞
30,000	C.P.&M.1st.b.c.	85	100	do.	41⅛
2,000	S. Pac. of Mo.	67	100	Central of N.J.b.c.	109
2,000	Har. 1st 7s, C.	117½	100	Chic. & R. I.b. c.	108¼
10,000	T.Peoria&W.c.	40	100	do.	108⅛
100	At. & Pac. Tel.b.c.	20¼	100	Ch. & N.W.Pf.b.c.	62⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	111	300	do.	62¼
1200	W. Un. Tel.b. c..	76⅝	300	do.	62½
300	do.	76½	100	C. M. & St.P.b. c.	41⅞
1100	do.	76⅜	200	do.	41⅝
1900	do.	76¼	400	do.	41½
5800	do.	76⅛	100	do.	41⅝
3700	do.	76	500	do.	41⅛
1900	do.	75⅞	400	do.	41¾
1100	do.	75¾	100	do.	41⅞
2200	do.	75⅞	300	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	76½
900	do.	76	85	P.,F.W.&C.gd.b.c.	101
100	do.....c.	75⅞	100	Chic. & Alton.....	104
100	U. S. Express....	62	5	do.	104½
100	Erie Railway.b.c.	16¾	500	Mor. & Essex....	102¾
100	Mich. Central.b.c.	60⅛	100	O. & Miss.b. c.b3.	21⅞
100	do.	60½	800	do.	21¾
100	do.	60⅝	1100	do.	21⅝
300	do.	60⅜	700	do.	21½
300	do.	60⅛	400	do.	21⅝
100	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	66⅛	600	do.	21½
10	do.	66	200	do.	21⅝
1000	do.	66⅛	1000	do.	21¾
100	do.....b3.	66¼	200	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	20¾
400	do.....s3.	66⅛	100	H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c.	30¾
1200	do.....s3.	66	100	P. R. of Mo..b.c.s3.	13¾
1600	do.	65¾	50	do.	14
2000	do.	65⅞	200	St. L.I.M.&So b.c.	20¼
1200	do.	66	100	Re.R.R.2d Pf.b.c.	105⅝
200	do.	66⅛	50	Amer. Express...	58⅞
100	do.....s3.	66¼			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn 6s, new.	44¾	600	Lake Shore....s3.	66¼
10,000	D. of Col.3.65s.	71¾	4100	do.	66⅜
20,000	do.....b3.	72	800	do.	66½
10,000	H.&St.Jo. 8s,C.	83⅝	500	do.	66⅝
20,000	do.	83⅜	500	do.....b3.	66½
1,000	B.C.R.&M. 1st.	42	800	do.	66⅜
15,000	N.W.C.G. Bds.	89⅝	800	do.....s3.	66¼
10	Del. & Hudson...	120	500	do.	66⅜
100	Western Union...	76	100	Union Pacific...	68½
400	do.	76¼	400	do.	68¾
200	do.	76⅜	100	do.	68⅝
1200	do.	76⅛	10	Illinois Central....	98
1900	do.	76⅝	200	North-west....s3.	41¼
300	do.	76½	200	do.	41⅜
800	do.	76⅝	800	do.	41⅛
500	do.	76¾	300	do.	41⅜
700	do.	76⅝	100	North-west. Pf.	62½
700	do.	76¼	100	do.....b3.	62⅝
100	do.	76⅝	100	do.	62⅜
300	do.....s3.	76¼	100	C., C., C. & Ind....	56
200	Quicksilver....	17½	100	N. J. Central.....	109
100	A. & P. Telegraph.	20¼	60	Ft. Wayne.....	100¼
100	U. S. Express.....	62⅝	200	Rock Island.....	108⅛
125	do.	62½	50	do.	108¼
100	do.	62⅝	200	St. Paul.....	41⅞
200	N. Y. C. & Hudson	111¼	1000	do.	41¾
400	Erie Railway.....	16⅝	300	St. Paul Pf.....	76⅝
200	Harlem......	136½	300	do.	76⅜
500	Mich. Cen.....b3.	60¼	200	do.	76⅝
100	Pacific Mail.....	34⅝	400	C., C. & I. C.....	5¼
800	do.	34½	200	H. & St. Jo. Pf....	30½
100	do.	34⅝	100	do.	30⅝
200	do.	34⅝	100	H. & St. Jo.....	20⅝
100	do.	35	200	do.....b3.	20⅜
1000	do.	34⅞	200	do.	20¾
300	do.	34⅝	800	Ohio & Miss....	22
100	do.	34⅝	300	do.	21⅞
700	do.	34⅝	200	do.	21¾
25	do.	35	1700	do.	22
100	do.	34⅝	500	do.	21⅞
200	do.....b3.	34⅝	500	do.	21¾
1100	do.	34¾	200	Kansas & Texas..	7⅛
			100	Kansas Pacific...	14¼

FRIDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day amounted to upward of 200,000 shares, the largest dealings having been in Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Ohio and Missippi, North-western, and St. Paul. During the greater portion of the day the market had a declining tendency, and in the shares above mentioned the business was quite animated at periods. Late in the afternoon the Western shares exhibited strength, on favorable advices from Wisconsin in regard to the probable action of the Legislature in repealing the Potter law, and the general market became firm in sympathy, prices recovering ¼ to 1 per cent.; but a partial reaction followed at the close. The greatest decline to-day was in Western Union and Pacific Mail, the former of which fell off to 75¾ and the latter to 34, a decline of 1⅝ per cent. in both cases. The closing transactions were at a recovery of ⅝@¾ per cent. Lake Shore advanced to 67, but afterward declined to 65¾, closing at 66⅜. North-western common rose to 41¾, preferred to 63⅛, St. Paul common to 42⅜, and preferred to 77¼. A decline of ¾@1 ₽ cent. followed, this being partially regained in the late dealings. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 22¾ to 21⅜, closing sales being at 21¾. Michigan Central declined to 60⅛, Union Pacific to 68½, New-York Central to 111, Erie to 16¾, Hannibal and St. Joseph common to 20⅜, preferred to 30½, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph to 20¼. In some instances a slight advance took place at the close.

The money market was without perceptible change; the offerings have been large at 4@5 ₽ cent. on ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals, and at 3@4 ₽ cent. on Government bonds. The steady gain in the currency held by the banks for some weeks past insures an easy market, at least until the approach of the April settlements in the interior, unless the business at the Stock Exchange should increase so as to cause a much larger demand for money than is the case at present. In discounts prime names meet with ready sale, the supply in the hands of the note brokers being very small. The rates for prime grades are 5 to 6½ ₽ cent. The amount of national bank-notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The foreign advices reported a reduction in the rate of discount by the Imperial Bank of Germany to 4 ₽ cent., which is the same as that of the Bank of England, from which £61,000 bullion was withdrawn on balance to-day. The rate for three months' bills in the open market at London is 3⅜ ₽ cent. The London market for securities was a shade easier for Consols and United States bonds, the most important change having been in 1867s, which opened at 109¼@109⅜, fell off to 109¼, and at the close was quoted at 109¼@109½. The sterling exchange market was extremely dull and devoid of feature. The business was at $4 85¼@$4 85½ for 60 days' bills, and at $4 88¾@$4 89 for demand. Gold was stereotyped at 112⅞ until near the close, when it advanced to 113, the price receding to 112⅞ in the final dealings. The gold market has run into a rut of dullness, from which it seems impossible to lift it, now that the rumor-mongers are unable to revive the Spanish war stories, and the Washington advices do not afford a basis for any decided advance or decline in the premium. The rates on gold loans ranged from 3 to 4 ₽ cent for carrying. At San Francisco to-day $20,000 coin was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were steady in the early dealings, but in the afternoon sales were made at a decline of ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. from the opening figures. Currency 6s were firm at 125@125⅛. Railroad mortgages were strong, and prices advanced ¼ to 1 ₽ cent. with but few exceptions. The greatest activity was in the Pacific issues, Chicago and North-western, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible. In State bonds District Columbia 3.65s were actively traded in and at the close advanced to 72. The improvement was based on the action of the Senate in regard to the payment of interest due Feb. 1, on these bonds. Tennessees were lower in the afternoon dealings.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $2,488,020, and the amount marketed $2,633,568. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $10,306,119, and the total amount marketed $10,493,674.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1876.

Gold receipts	$227,658 80
Gold payments	952,940 72
Gold balance	47,134,015 43
Currency receipts	990,551 31
Currency payments	957,368 04
Currency balance	37,085,473 93
Customs	294,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 4.

	Thursday.	Friday
American Gold	113	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅜	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¾	121½
Bills on London	$4 85½	$4 85¼@$4 85½
New-York Central	111½	111⅜
Rock Island	108	108⅛
Pacific Mail	35⅝	34⅝
St. Paul	41¾	41⅞
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛	76⅝
Lake Shore	66⅝	66⅜
North-western	41½	41⅝
North-western Preferred	62¾	62⅞
Western Union	77⅜	76⅜
Union Pacific	69½	68¾
Wabash	6¼	6⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	118⅞	118¾
New-Jersey Central	108½	109
Panama	133	130
Erie	17	16¾
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	21¾
C., C. and I. C.	5¼	5¼
Harlem	136½	136½

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	111⅜	111	405
Harlem	136½	136½	200
Erie	17⅛	16¾	1,100
Lake Shore	67	65¾	42,800
Wabash	6¼	6⅛	500
North-western	41¾	40⅞	9,500
North-western, Preferred	63⅛	62⅛	2,100
Rock Island	108⅜	108⅛	865
Chicago and Alton	104	104	705
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42⅜	41⅜	13,750
Milwaukee and St. Paul, Pfd.	77¼	76	6,200
Morris and Essex	102⅜	102⅜	500
Del., Lack., and Western	118¾	118¾	240
New-Jersey Central	109⅛	108⅞	400
Michigan Central	61	60⅛	2,000
Illinois Central	97⅞	97⅞	225
Union Pacific	69	68½	1,100
C., C., C., and I.	57	56	300
C., C., and Ind. Central	5¼	5¼	500
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21⅛	20⅜	1,200
Hannibal and St. Joseph, Pfd.	31¾	30½	1,200
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	21⅜	20,200
Missouri Pacific	13⅞	13¾	300
Atlantic and Pacific, Pfd.	6	6	135
Panama	130	130	100
Western Union	77⅝	75¾	61,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20¾	20¼	500
Pacific Mail	35¼	34	33,150
Quicksilver	17½	17½	200
Consol. Coal	48	48	100
Iron Mountain	20¼	20¼	200
Kansas Pacific	14¼	14¼	800
St. Louis, K. City, and N. Pfd.	29	29	100
United States Express	63¼	62	850
Total sales			202,975

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	125	125⅛
United States 6s, '81, registered	122⅝	122⅞
United States 6s, '81, coupons	122⅝	123
United States 5-20s, '64, coupons*	114¼	...
United States 5-20s, '65, registered	117⅝	118
United States 5-20s, '65, coupons	117⅝	117⅞
United States 5-20s, '65, new, registered	119½	119⅝
United States 5-20s, '65, new, coupons	119⅜	119½
United States 5-20s, '67, registered	121½	121¾
United States 5-20s, '67, coupons	121⅜	121½
United States 5-20s, '68, registered	123	123⅛
United States 5-20s, '68, coupons	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	116⅝	116⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	119½	119¾
United States 5s, '81, registered	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5s, '81, coupons	117⅜	117⅝

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $248,000 for interest and $407,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$19,059,000
Gold balances	954,652
Currency balances	1,060,159

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$65,026,315
Currency balances	2,719,250
Gold exchanges	5,005,414
Gold balances	1,262,899

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30¾	N.Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	104½
Alabama 5s, '86	30½	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	115
Alabama 8s, '86	30½	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	115
Alabama 8s, '88	30½	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	115
Ark. 6s, Funded	42	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	116½
Ark.7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	16	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17¼
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R.	16	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	17¼
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	16¼	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	54
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.R.	16¼	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	54
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	16¼	N.C.6s, do., c.off J.&J.	40
Connecticut 6s	100	N.C.6s, do., c. o. A.&O.	40
Georgia 6s	95	N. C. Fund. act, '66	10½
Ga. 7s, new bonds	103½	N. C. Fund. act, '68	9½
Ga. 7s, indorsed	101	N. C. new bds., J.&J.	9
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	103	N. C. new bds., A.&O.	8½
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 1	3
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	102	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 2	2¾
Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	102	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 3	2¾
Ill. 6s, War Loan	102	Ohio 6s, '81	106
Kentucky 6s	102	Ohio 6s, '86	111
Louisiana 6s	43¾	Rhode Island 6s	105
La. 6s, new bonds	43½	South Carolina 6s	36¾
La. 6s, new Flt'g Dbt.	43¾	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	36½
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	44	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	36½
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	44	S. C. Fund. act, '66	37
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	33	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	38
La. 8s, Levee bds, '75.	44	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	38
La. 8s, Lev. bds, 1910.	10	S. C. 7s of '88	40
Michigan 6s, '78-79	103	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	4½
Michigan 6s, '83	105	Tennessee 6s, old	45½
Michigan 7s, '90	110	Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	45
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100¼	Tenn. 6s, new, n. s.	45
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100½	Texas 10s of '76	103
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100½	Virginia 6s, old	35½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	100½	Virginia 6s, new, '66.	38
Mo. 6s, due in '80	100½	Virginia 6s, new, '67.	38
Fund. Bs., due '94-5	102½	Va. 6s, Cons. bds.	75
Asy. or Un'y due '92	102	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	68½
Han.&St.Jo., due '76	100½	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d ser.	42
Han.&St.Jo., due '86	101½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9
Han.&St.Jo., due '87	101½	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	71⅛
N.Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	104½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	114¾	C., P. & Ash. O. bds.	102¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	108	C., P. & Ash. N. bds.	104¼
B., H. & Erie 1st	18¾	D., Mon. & Tol. bds.	100
B.,C.R.& M.1st 7s, g'd	42¼	Buf. & Erie n. bds.	104½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	30¾	Buf. & State Line 7s.	102½
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	Lake Shore div. bds.	104
Joliet & Chic. 1st.	110	LakeShore C. R. 1st.	105
St. L., J. & C. 1st	102	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	97½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ ct. 1st.	114½	Lake Shore C. G. 2d.	96½
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	108	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	103½
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s	109⅛	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882 S.F.	114
C.R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s'95	98	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	103
Cen. of N. J. 1st, new	114¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	101⅝
Cen. of N. J. 1st cons.	110½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	101½
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv.	110½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100
L. & W. B'e Con. g'd.	97½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	120⅜
M. & St.P. 1st 8s, P.D	114	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	115½
M.&S.P. 2d 7 3-10 P.D	96	H. R. 7s, 2d S.F. 1885	112¾
M.&S.P.1st 7s, G.R.D	96	Har. 1st 7s, Coup.	117
M.&St.P.1st, LaC.D.	98⅝	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	117¼
M.&S.P.1st, I.& M.D	91½	North Missouri 1st.	87
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	84	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F	98⅝
M. & St.P.1st, H. & D.	84	Ohio & Miss Con.	98⅝
M. & St.P.1st, C. & M.	93½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	77¾
M. & St.P. Con. S. F.	84	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	105⅜
Mil. & St. P. 2d	97	C. Pac. San Jo. B'h	93¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104½	C. P. Cal. & Or. 1st	91¾
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	100	C. Pac. L. G. bds.	98
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	100⅛	Union Pac. 1st bds.	103¾
C. & N. W. Ext. bds.	95	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	101⅜
Chi. & N. W. 1st	102¼	Union Pacific S. F.	95¾
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	89⅞	Atlan. & Pac. L. G.	20
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	87	S. P. R. bs. of Mo.	66¾
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s	95	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	88⅜
Penins. 1st, Conv.	102¼	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.	71
Chicago & Mil. 1st.	99½	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	115½
Winona & St. P. 1st.	79	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	107
C., C., C. & I. Con. bs.	98	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	102¾
Morris & Essex 1st.	117	C. & P. Con. S. F.	109
Morris & Essex 2d.	108½	C. & P. 4th S. F.	101¾
Mor. & Es. Bds., 1900	102	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	53
Mor. & Es. Cons.	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.	17
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	108⅞	Rome, W. & O. C. 1st.	92
M. & E. 1st, Con. G'd.	108	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	96
Erie 1st. Extended	106½	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	62½
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	101½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	73½
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	100¼	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	81¾
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888	100	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	73
Long Dock Bds.	103½	Tol., P. & War. 2d.	38
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s.	37
B., N. Y. & E. L. bds.	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	86
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	83½	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	62
Dub. & S. City 1st.	104	Toledo & Wab. 2d.	59
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	104	Tol. & W. Cons. C.	33½
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	84	Gt. Western 2d, '93.	57
Ind., Bl'n & W. 1st.	28½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	50
Ind., Bl'n & W. 2d.	11	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st.	50
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d.	102⅛	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	81
M.So.N.I.S.F'd 7 p.c.	108	West. Un. bs., 1900 C.	98¾
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106	West. Un. bs., 1900 R.	98½
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds.	105		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	151	Importers & Traders'	190
American Exchange	115	Manhattan	145
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Mechanics'	138
Central National	100	Merchants'	118
Chatham	136	Nassau	103
City	300	New-York	130½
Commerce	117	Ninth National	80
Corn Exchange	131	North America	98
First National	200	Park	125
Fulton	150	Phenix	94¼
Gallatin National	130	Shoe and Leather	150
German-American	79½	St. Nicholas	99
Germania	110	State of New-York	105
Grocers'	94	Union	142

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103	103½
City 6s, new	108	108⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	138¾	139
Pennsylvania Railroad	54¾	*54⅞
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52⅝	52¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅝	63¾
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	45¾	46
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅝	21¾
Northern Central Railroad	37⅞	38
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	104½	104¾

*Ex dividend.

The earnings of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company for

Fourth week in January, 1876	$65,181 00
Fourth week in January, 1875	53,326 00
Increase	$11,855 00
Month of January, 1876	$246,535 33
Month of January, 1875	208,088 00
Increase	$38,447 33

The statement of the New-York Life Insurance Company, to be found elsewhere, must form pleasant reading for the stockholders. It shows an increase of nearly eight millions in reserve, cash assets of more than thirty and a half millions, seven thousand new policies, and a dividend surplus of $2,500,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO. are offering privileges on this active stock market at very close rates. Contracts issued one month ago are now worth on many stocks from five to ten times the cost. Any stock at the Exchange bought or sold on a margin of five per cent. Address for information
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 4, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	19	Resin, bbls	160
Beans, bbls	522	Oil, bbls	50
Bees-wax, pks	10	Oil-cake, pks	925
B. W. Flour, pks	204	Beef, pks	419
Cotton, bales	2,928	Pork, pks	854
Copper, bbls	21	Lard, tcs	2,428
Dried Fruit, pks	24	Lard, kegs	175
Eggs, bbls	1,036	Cut-meats, pks	4,157
Flour, bbls	4,447	Dressed Hogs, No.	426
Wheat, bushels	6,800	Butter, pks	2,743
Corn, bushels	23,675	Cheese, pks	4,340
Oats, bushels	10,337	Rice, bbls	1,315
Barley, bushels	17,000	Molasses, bbls	638
Malt, bushels	1,875	Sugar, hhds	516
Peas, bushels	4,400	Sugar, bbls	87
Rye, bushels	3,000	Stearine, pks	150
Meal, bags	850	Starch, pks	1,000
Grass-seed, bags	1,448	Skins, bales	2
Hemp, bales	6	Spelter, pcs	1,151
Hops, bales	420	Tea, pks	44
Hides, No	588	Tallow, pks	36
Hides, bdls	962	Tobacco, hhds	69
Grease, pks	50	Tobacco, pks	558
Lead, pigs	3	Whisky, bbls	403
Leather, sides	15,921	Wool, bales	127
Pea-nuts, bags	543		

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for goods revives slowly. Orders for Spring styles are not yet up to the expectations of manufacturers and dealers. Through the jobbing houses moderate amounts of stock are being marketed, mainly to meet urgent wants of buyers. The auction sales are of more importance, and desirable styles of work are meeting with rather more spirited competition. Fancy, high-priced work, however, is not attracting as much attention as in former seasons. Finishing goods, though low in price, are not in much request as yet.

BRICKS—The demand is on a moderate scale for the leading kinds of stock, which are held with firmness on restricted offerings.

COFFEE—Quite dull; quotations nominally unchanged.

COOPERAGE STOCK—The current movements in this line are moderate, as well to meet home trade requirements as for shipment. Prices are essentially unchanged.

CORDAGE—Meets with a very limited sale, generally at previous quotations, which are somewhat nominal for other than small job lots.

COTTON—Has been rather more sought after for early delivery, in good part for spinning purposes, at an advance of 1-16c. ₽ ℔....Ordinary quoted at 9 9-16c.; Low Middling at 12 5-16c.@12 9-16c.; Middling at 13 1-16c.@13¼c. ₽ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,273 bales, (of which 400 bales were on last evening,) including 268 bales to shippers, 948 bales to spinners, and 57 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been moderate at improved prices, influenced in part by the lighter arrivals at the shipping ports....Sales have been reported since our last of 18,900 bales, (of which 5,500 bales were on last evening, and 13,400 bales to-day,) with 900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 13c.; March, 13 7-32c.; April, 13 7-16c.; May, 13 12-32c.; June, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; July, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; August, 14⅛c.@14 3-16c., showing an advance of 1-16c.@3-32c. ₽ ℔., closing quiet....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,928 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 16,856 bales, against 27,872 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 128,207 bales, against 149,416 bales last week. ....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,014,450 bales, against 2,625,514 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 51,944 bales; to the Continent, 41,052 bales; stock in New-York, 150,087 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 914,546 bales.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Trade in most kinds of Drugs and Dyes has been on a restricted scale, with values, in the leading instances, indicating little alteration. The revival of tariff amendment propositions and discussions has been operating against free movements. Some increase of demand has been noted for Essential Oils. Dye-woods have also been more sought after, particularly Logwood, on the basis of late figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rather more demand has been noted for low grades of State and Western Flour, chiefly for shipment, at somewhat steadier prices. Straight Minnesota Extras and City Mill Extras (suited to the West Indies) have also been in fair request, and held with more confidence. Most other kinds have been quiet at about previous figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,250 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 15, chiefly at $5@$5 85; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 15@$4, mainly at $3 50@$3 80; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 15@$4 65, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; City Mills Extras, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 75@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15 for lines of good; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25, for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 8,150 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Western regular shipping Extras, Straight Minnesota and Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour firm and in moderate demand; sales 1,200 bbls....Rye Flour in rather more request on sales of 400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for Superfine....Corn-meal quiet and unchanged in price; sales equal to 600 bbls., including low grade; Yellow Western at $2 85@$3, from dock and delivered.

FRUIT—Rather more inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds at about previous prices, with sales reported of 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 60; 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do., $2 85@$3 05; 1,000 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10½c.@10⅝c.; 400 bbls. Currants at 7c.@7⅛c.; 70 cks. Turkey Prunes at 5c.

GRAIN—A comparatively brisk trade has been reported in Spring Wheat, mainly on export account, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₽ bushel, closing strong on lighter offerings. Winter Wheat has been held with more confidence, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 199,000 bushels at $1 37 for strictly prime hard No. 1 Minnesota spring, afloat, for milling; $1 19@$1 20 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store, for export, closing firmly at the latter rate, (with $1 21 bid for prime do., afloat;) $1 08@$1 10 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 09@$1 10, and closing firmly at $1 10, afloat; $1 06½ for No. 3 Chicago do., in store; 97c.@$1, mostly at $1, for Rejected Spring, in store; $1 17 for Red Chicago Spring, in store, (2,500 bushels,) called No. 2; $1 16@$1 18 for ungraded Spring, chiefly at $1 16 for Minnesota, car lots; 90c.@94c. for very inferior Spring, and within the previous range (nominally) for Red Amber and White Western....Corn has been quoted a shade higher, on very limited offerings for early delivery, with a more urgent inquiry noted, partly for shipment....Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels for early delivery, at 63c.@63⅛c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, quoted at the close at 63¼c., afloat; 62c.@62¾c. for new Low Mixed do., odd car lots and lines; 61c.@62½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western; 58½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 61c.@63½c. for new Yellow Western; 65c. for old Mixed Western, afloat, (berries badly broken;) 60c.@61c. for ordinary to fair new Yellow Southern, odd car lots; 61½c., in part, for new White Western....And, for forward delivery, a more active demand has been reported at a shade stronger prices, closing very firmly at the improvement....Sales have been reported of 50,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February delivery, at 63c.@63¼c., closing at 63¼c., and 10,000 bushels do., last half of February, at 63¼c. ₽ bushel....Rye, Peas, and Malt without further important movements....Barley has been quoted firmer, with a fair demand noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay and 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada on private terms, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 two-rowed State at 85c. ₽ bushel....Buckwheat quoted rather firmer, but quiet; a carload of prime State sold at 60c....Oats have been in better request for local use at stronger prices, closing firmly, with sales reported, since our last, of 31,000 bushels at 50c. for choice Mixed Western, (11,500 bushels,) delivered; 46c.@48½c. for ordinary to good do., car lots; 48½c. for Mixed State; 49c.@51½c. for White Western and State; and 48½c. for New-York Light Mixed, (regular.) ....Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted....Clover-seed in fair request at steady prices, with sales reported of 219 bags prime State at 14½c.; 88 bags very good do. at 14⅜c.; 150 bags good Western at 14⅛c., and 178 bags Canada, in bond, at 14c. ₽ ℔.

HARDWARE—The order business has been rather more satisfactory, but the market, as a whole, has been quiet. Prices of most kinds of stock have been quoted steady.

HEMP—Quiet but steady. Of Jute Butts, 300 bales sold at Boston at 3½c., currency, ₽ ℔.

HIDES—Have been fairly active at former figures. Sales include 5,300 California, 22½@23 ℔.; 150 Bogota, 150 Central American, and 2,000 Texas, on private terms; also, 1,500 Montevideo, 20½c., gold, four months; 5,750 do., 20¾ ℔., to arrive, 20½c., gold, four months.

HOPS—Have been in much better request and quoted higher, with a free export movement noted. We quote: New-York State, new crop, quoted at 12c.@17c., (with fancy quoted up to 20c. bid for a line of 104 bales;) Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c....The receipts for the week were 2,978 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 56,163 bales against 37,757 bales same period 1874; export clearances for the week, 2,207 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 26,701 bales, against 13,922 bales same period in 1874-5.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have been moderately active at firm prices, closing at $1 70@$1 75 ₽ thousand; sales, 600,000....Lumber has been in quite moderate demand, on the basis of previous prices, including Eastern Spruce, at $12 50@$15 for random cargoes; sales, 600,000 feet....Market otherwise comparatively dull; quotations essentially as before....Rockland Lime, $1 10@$1 50 ₽ bbl.

LEATHER—Sole has been attracting more attention from manufacturers, and has also been in good demand for export, the sales keeping up close to the aggregate of the receipts, and thus preventing any important accumulation of stock. Prices of most kinds have been without further change of moment. Hemlock Sole is selling most freely to shippers, particularly good to prime merchantable qualities. Oak Sole is in moderate stock and held with confidence. Union Crop is plenty at late figures, but there is no apparent urgency on the part of holders to market supplies before the anticipated early revival of the demand. Upper Leather has met with a somewhat readier sale, especially finished stock. Morocco has been held firmly, but without much animation. Harness Leather has been in somewhat better request within the previous range. ....The week's receipts have been 95,301 Sides and 2,560 bales do.; exports, 30,000 sides, including 22,000 sides to England and 8,000 sides to the Continent. ....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 23c.@24c. for Buenos Ayres, 23c. for California, and 22½c.@23c. for Orinoco, &c.; Medium, 25c.@26c. for Buenos Ayres, 24c.@25c. for Orinoco, and 24c.@25c. for California; Heavy, 25c.@26c. for Buenos Ayres, 24c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@26c. for California; good damaged stock, 21c.@23c.; poor do., 16c.@19c. ₽ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 33c.@34c.; Middle Backs, 34c.@37c.; Light Crop, 31c.@32c., Middle Crop, 32c.@33c.; Heavy Crop, 32c.@33c....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 31c.@32c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 26c.@27c.; Rough Oak, 26c.@29c. ₽ ℔.

METALS—Copper has been quoted rather easier in price and has been moderately inquired for, with sales of 200,000 ℔. Ingot at 23c. ₽ ℔....Scotch Pig Iron has been quiet but steady on the basis of $29 50@$30 50 for Eglinton, and $30@$31 for Glengarnock. American Pig Iron has been less active, yet quoted about as before, with sales reported of 1,200 tons No. 1 at $23, and 250 tons Forge at $20. Wrought Scrap Iron and Iron Rails, (new and old,) without important movements....Of Steel Rails, 10,000 tons for Western delivery, reported as recently sold on private terms. ....Lead, Spelter, and Zinc quiet at essentially unchanged quotations....Pig Tin has been held more firmly, but has been inactive; Straits quoted at 18½c., English at 18¼c., gold. Tin Plates steady but slow of sale; 500 bxs. Charcoal sold on private terms.

MOLASSES—Trade wholly jobbing; prices without important changes; sales, 210 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, about fine to very fancy, at 45c.@63c., mainly at 52c.@59c.; and 120 hhds. English Islands, in lots, at 35c.@38c. A cargo of new crop Matanzas, (563 hhds. and 57 tcs.,) of recent arrival, yet unsold....Syrups as last quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull and heavy, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 57½@$1 60; good do. at $1 65 ₽ 280 ℔....Tar and Pitch dull at former rates....Spirits Turpentine very quiet at 36½c. for merchantable ₽ gallon. Sales, 50 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in rather limited demand, yet held with confidence. Linseed has been selling very moderately at the recently reduced figures. A light trade has been noted in Cotton-seed, Lard, Red, Olive, Menhaden, Paraffine, and Palm Oils, within the previous range. Tanners' Oil quiet, but held with confidence.

PETROLEUM—Crude held more confidently, but quiet; quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c., in bulk, and at 11¾c. in shipping order for early delivery; sales, 1,000 bbls., in bulk, at 8¾c....Refined, for early delivery, in moderate demand; quoted at the close at 14¾c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14½c.@14⅝c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 14½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted decidedly higher, checking business, though the demand for early delivery has been fair....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 125 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 50, closing at $21 50 for uninspected, and $21 70 for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, new, $16 50 ₽ bbl. Sales, 40 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 50. ....And for forward delivery, Western Mess active at the advance, with February options quoted at the close at $21 50@$21 60; March at $21 60@$21 65; April at $21 65@$21 75; May at $21 65@$21 90; June at $21 80@$21 95. ....Sales since our last of 500 bbls. February at $21 55, 1,500 bbls. March at $21 50@$21 60, 1,000 bbls. April at $21 45@$21 70, 250 bbls. May at $21 60, and 750 bbls. June at $21 70@$21 75. Also, as sold between the two public calls, 2,500 bbls., various options, within the range....Dressed Hogs have been in less request, with City quoted at 9⅝c.@10¼c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10⅜c., ₽ ℔....Western Hogs at $9 50@$9 62½, showing a decline....Cut-meats have been quoted a shade firmer, with a fair demand noted.... Sales reported of 30,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11½c.@13½c., the latter rate for very light; 75 tcs. Western Pickled Hams on private terms, and sundry small lots of City bulk stock here at a slight improvement in values. And for Western delivery, 50 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 7⅝c. ₽ ℔.... Bacon again quoted higher, with a fair inquiry noted; offerings generally limited....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12c.; Western Long Clear, 11¾c.; do. Short Clear, 12¼c.@12½c....Sales have been reported of 100 bxs. Short Rib, at the West, at 11¼c. And for Chicago delivery, Long and Short Clear sold at 11⅛c. ₽ ℔....Western Steam Lard has been fairly active, and quoted ⅛c.@3-16c. ₽ ℔. higher. Demand for early delivery from refiners and shippers....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 725 tcs. fair to prime at $12 25@$12 75, closing with $12 80@$12 87½ bid for prime....The dealings for forward delivery have been quite liberal, especially so for March, at the improvement....Western Steam, February options, closed at $12 92½ asked; March at $12 95@$13; April, $13 15 asked; May, $13 22½@$13 27½; June, $13 30@$13 35....Of Western Steam, sales have been made of 250 tcs., February, at $12 70; 6,250 tcs., March, at $12 85@$13; 1,500 tcs., April, at $13 05@$13 15, and 250 tcs., June, at $13 35....City Lard has been more sought after at advanced prices; sales reported of 215 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c., closing with this rate bid....Refined Lard has been in more demand, and quoted for the Continent at 13c.@13⅛c., and for the West Indies at 12¾c. asked, ₽ ℔.; sales have been reported since our last of 600 tcs. for the Continent on private terms....Beef has been quoted steady, with sales reported of 100 bbls. and 300 tcs. (of which latter were 200 tcs. City Extra India Mess) within the previous range....Butter and Cheese without important alteration....Eggs in better demand within the range of 19c.@23c. for fair to very choice....Tallow has been less sought after and reported rather less firm, with sales of 90,000 ℔. fair to about prime at 9c.@9¼c.; prime City quoted at 9⅛c. ....Stearine has been held more firmly on a moderate demand, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13⅛c., and City 13¼c. ₽ ℔. Sales reported of 50 tcs. choice Western at 13⅛c., and 25 tcs. fair at 12⅞c. ₽ ℔.

SALT—Has been quite moderately dealt in since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 35@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Quoted nominally steady at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold, but very dull.

STARCH—Has been selling to a fair extent, with Potato quoted at 4¾c.@5c.; Western Corn quoted at 4¼c.@5c. ₽ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been in rather limited demand, with Sicily at from $85@$135 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 ₽ ton.

SUGARS—Raw quoted about steady at 7⅝c.@8c. for fair to good refining Cuba, on moderate inquiry; sales, to-day, 775 hhds. and 480 bxs., including 175 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.; 90 hhds. and 480 bxs. do. at 8⅞c., and 510 hhds. common to fair refining Muscovado, mainly Cuba, at 7¼c.@7¾c....Refined essentially as last quoted.

TEAS—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate trade, with sales reported of 600 half-chests Green, 400 half-chests Japan, and 800 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—A fair business has been reported in Leaf, without further material alteration in prices. Sales since our last include 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf, at 6c.@17c.; 300 cases New-England Seed Leaf, crop 1870; 154 cases New-England Seed Leaf, crop 1874; 46 cases Pennsylvania Seed Leaf, crop 1873; 86 cases Pennsylvania Seed Leaf, crop 1874, and 100 cases Ohio Seed Leaf, crops of 1873 and 1874, all on private terms; 150 cases sundry growths at 7c.@25c., and 300 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 10 ₽ ℔....Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 80c.@85c.; fair to good, 87½c.@90c.; fine, 95c.@$1 10, and Yara, assorted lots, at 85c.@90c. ₽ ℔. Manufactured Tobacco has been in less request, with Black, common to fine, at 14c.@20c., and Bright, common to fine, at 19c.@42c. ₽ ℔....The week's exports of Tobacco hence have been 1,079 hhds.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 13; sales, 175 bbls.

WOOL—The business in domestic Wool has been fairly active, and the market has been generally quoted firm. Pulled Wool has been more freely dealt in. Foreign product quiet. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 91,000 ℔. domestic Fleece, in lots, at 36c.@47½c.; 175 pks. Scoured and 200 bales Combing Pulled on private terms; 235 pks. and 26,000 ℔. domestic Pulled, part at 39½c.@40c.; 6,000 ℔. Oregon at 32c.; 6,000 ℔. Black at 18½c.@25c.; 8,900 ℔. Texas at 18⅛c.@23c.; 101 bales and 31,000 ℔. California Fall, mostly at 17c.@19c.; 8,500 ℔. California Pulled, part at 32c.; 55 bales and 36,000 ℔. California Spring, part at 23½c.@25c., and 5,000 ℔. Gray Smyrna at 17c. (gold) ₽ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Room on berth for Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Cotton (especially accommodations for Grain and Flour) has been in fair demand and quoted firm. Offerings of Resin more liberal. Vessels on charter have been in good request, chiefly for Grain, at somewhat stronger rates....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₽ bbl., and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₽ 280 ℔.; and by steam, 430 pks. Provisions, part at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₽ ton, and 4,500 Staves, on private terms, with Grain room quoted at about 8d. ₽ 60 ℔. Also a British ship, 1,083 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo, by Messrs. C. L. Wright & Co....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl., and by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain (prompt shipment, to complete cargo,) at 8¾d. ₽ 60 ℔.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese, at 40s.; 600 bags Clover-seed at 40s. ₽ ton, and, via Liverpool, 100 bales Hops on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 36,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₽ 60 ℔....For Bristol, by steam, a small lot of Lard, in racks, at 60s. ₽ ton....For the United Kingdom direct, a British ship, 984 tons, with about 6,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₽ quarter....For Dublin, an American bark, 459 tons, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₽ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 525 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 7½d., and £10 gratuity; an Austrian bark, 567 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do., rumored on private terms; quoted nominally at about 6s. 9d.; a British bark, (to arrive from Cuba,) with about 3,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. ₽ quarter....For Oporto, a German brig, 238 tons, hence, with about 1,500 quarters Grain, reported at 18½c.@19½c. ₽ bushel....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Resin, on private terms, and 40 tons Measurement Goods, reported at 80 reich-marks....For Barbados, an American brig, 237 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 45c. ₽ bbl....For Matanzas, an American schooner, 268 tons, with Cooperage Stock, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, two American schooners, 372 and 367 tons, reported at $5 for Sugar, $4 50 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses. ....For Boston, an American schooner, 224 tons, with Sugar, reported from Sagua (as chartered there) at $4 50....For ports north of Hatteras, an American brig, 437 tons, and a British brig, 296 tons, with Sugar, reported as from Matanzas, at $4; an American schooner, 334 tons, with do., from Matanzas or Cardenas, at $4 25; and an American schooner, 165 tons, with Molasses, from Havana, at $3....For Philadelphia, an American schooner, 298 tons, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $5 50....For New-York, an American schooner, 394 tons, with Sugar, reported from Havana, at $3 25 for hhds. and 70c. for bxs....Coastwise Coal and Ice trade—Calls moderate at about late rates.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 4, 1876.

Trade was very slow on this forenoon in all descriptions of Live Stock. Beeves at Sixteenth Street Yards sold at 9¼c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weights 6 to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weights 5 to 9¾ cwt. Milch Cows held on sale. Grass Calves and smooth quality Veals not quoted. Sheep sold at 5c.@7¾c. ₽ ℔. Live Hogs sold at 8¼c. ₽ ℔.; City Dressed slow at 9½c.@10½c. ₽ ℔., with general sales at 9¾c.@10⅜c. ₽ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels, 65 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₽ ℔., with $17 50 off the herd, weight 6¼ cwt., scant. Heirsch & Meyers sold for self, 65 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 8 cwt. Ulrey & Cary sold for Lycom & Co. 30 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for A. Moss 17 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Keller & Soofborough 39 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. Burchard & Merritt sold for Christie & Sparrow 36 common Iowa Steers at 10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for A. N. Monroe, 31 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 56 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for W. Payton, 35 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₽ ℔., with $17 off the herd, weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 70 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. T. Gillies sold for Keller & Soofborough 36 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₽ ℔., with 50c. off ₽ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; sold on commission 24 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; T. Wheeler sold for A. N. Monroe 46 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Keller & Soofborough, 37 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt. B. Knowlton sold for A. Gildersleeve 37 poor Canada Steers at 9¼c. ₽ ℔., with $20 on the herd, weight 6 cwt., scant. Hume & Elliott sold 7 State Ewes, weight 680 ℔., 5c. ₽ ℔.; 20 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,740 ℔., at 5¼c. ₽ ℔.; 236 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,930 ℔., at 6½c. ₽ ℔.; 296 Ohio Sheep, weight 27,080 ℔., at 6⅝c. ₽ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—R. Davis sold 160 State Sheep, weight 16,750 ℔., at 7½c. ₽ ℔.; 150 State Sheep, weight 16,530 ℔., at 7¾c. ₽ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Dallsman & Co. 35 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 45 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 20 Kentucky Bulls, gross weight 1,400 ℔. ₽ head, at 4⅜c. ₽ ℔.; for Holmes & Co. 16 fair Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Kirby & Swope, 37 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for Wagner & Co., 30 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for W. Keys, 34 poor Indiana Steers at 8¾c. ₽ ℔., weights 5½ to 6½ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for J. Blackman 22 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Wey & Co., 54 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Wey & Harris, 36 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for J. Weeks, 33 common Indiana Steers at 10c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for S. Harding, 14 Michigan Oxen at 8¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for A. Capel, 15 poor Michigan Steers at 9c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for W. Wright, 20 poor Ohio Steers at 9½c. ₽ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; for D. Hurlburt 13 Illinois Bulls, gross weight 1,300 ℔. ₽ head, at 4½c. ₽ ℔. M. Goldschmidt sold for Saddler & Havens, 34 poor Indiana Steers at 9½c.@9¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Kolmn & Co., 34 generally fair Kentucky Steers at 10¼c.@11¾c. ₽ ℔., weights 6½ to 7¾ cwt.; for Seigler & Co., 18 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 181 Ohio Sheep, weight 98 ℔ ₽ head, at 7½c. ₽ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 883 head of horned Cattle, 4 Cows, 97 Calves, 4,170 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,031 Sheep and Lambs, 19 Cows, 7 Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,832 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 2,211 head of horned Cattle, 3,973 Sheep, 3,870 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 289 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,483 head, or 499 cars, 267 of which were through consignments, and the balance on sale here, against 419 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 80 cars more—and 430 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day; the fresh arrivals were all through consignments, and were shipped through, together with all cattle remaining unsold after yesterday's market; about 5 cars of odds and ends common stock remaining unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,600 head, against 23,800 head for the same time last week, and 20,800 head for the same week last year; market moderately active at the opening quotations of the week; 1,800 head were disposed of, leaving 5 cars of medium grades unsold; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 79 ℔., at $5 20; 86 ℔., at $5 25; 83 ℔., at $5 50; 93 ℔., at $5 87½; 100 ℔., at $6 20; Ohio do., averaging 102 ℔., at $6 50; 96 ℔., at $6 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,200 head, against the same number at the same time last week, and 11,300 head for the same week last year; market dull, slow; 12 cars on sale; sales of 3 cars heavy at $7 70@$7 80; 4 cars Yorkers at $7 65@$7 80. Cows—Weekly receipts, 6 cars (100 head) new Milkers and Springers; 4 cars sold here, mostly medium grades; quoted at $22 50@$50; a few extra at $55; the demand for medium and best was good, and that for common light. Fifteen cars of Heifers and dry Cows, for butchers' use, were also offered, the majority of which were common and half fat; best grades found a fair demand; 5 cars of the commonest offerings still unsold; quoted at $3 40@$4 75. Only a few head of young Bob Veals were offered this week.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 277 cars, 8 cars more than last week; average quality somewhat better than last week, and ruling quotations are ¼c. ₽ ℔. lower; highest price realized was 6c.; range, 3½c.@5¾c.; Bulls, 4¼c.@4¾c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 56 car-loads; average quality fair; market dull and ¼c. higher; Sheep, common to fair, at 4½c.@5¼c.; fair to good, 5½c.@6¼c.; Extras, 6½c.@7¼c.; a few very choice at 7⅜c. ₽ ℔.; few Lambs have been received, and these have met quick sales at 5½c.@6½c. for common to fair; 6½c.@7½c. for fair to good; extras, 8c.; demand steady. Milch Cows—Receipts and inquiry moderate; prices $40@$70 for ordinary to good Cows. Calves—Offerings light, and sales equal to the supply, at 7½c.@8½c. ₽ ℔., for Veals; $8@$15 ₽ head for fed.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Wool in improved demand; supply greatly reduced; prices firmer but not higher; buyers of undoubted credit receive favors from sellers; sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX, and above, at 48c.@50c.; X, 46c.@48c.; medium, 49c.@54c.; coarse, 46c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 42c.@43c.; medium, 49c.@54c.; coarse, 46c.@49c.; Combing, washed, 53c.@55c.; do., unwashed, [illegible] washed, 30c.@31c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 35c.@39c.; tub, washed, 50c.@56c.; Colorado, washed, 26c.@28c.; do., unwashed, 22c.@24c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 40c.@42c.; Texas, fine and medium, 23c.@25c.; do., coarse, 21c.@22c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Flour dull. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; No. 2 Spring, 99¼c., spot, and February; sales at 96⅝c.@98⅝c., March; closed at 98¼c., March; $1 03¾ bid, May; No. 3 do., 78¼c.; Rejected, 64c. Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 39¼c.; sales at 38⅞c.@39¼c., March; closed at 39¼c., bid, March; 44¾c., bid, May; Rejected, 30c.@30½c. Oats dull, unchanged. Barley dull; a shade lower at 74½c., spot; 69c.@70c., March. Rye dull, unchanged. Dressed Hogs strong; higher at $8 87½@$9. Pork irregular, but in the main higher at $20 37½, spot; $20 37½@$20 40, February; $20 52½@$20 55, March; $20 75@$20 77½, April. Lard generally unchanged, but some sales rather lower, at $12 22½@$12 25, spot; $12 37½, March; $12 52½, April. Bulk Meats strong and higher; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c. and 11⅜c.@11½c. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 06. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 375 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat weak and a shade lower at 98⅝c.@98¾c., February. Corn and Oats weak and unchanged. Provisions strong and higher. Pork—Large sales at $20 40, cash; $20 67½, March; $21, April. Lard, $12 25, cash; $12 45, March.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Flour—More inquiry, more doing, but prices unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 53@$1 53½ cash; $1 53 bid February; $1 57½ March; No. 3 do., $1 37. Corn inactive, easy; No. 2 Mixed, 38¼c. cash; 38c. bid at close; 38⅛c.@38¼c. February; 39⅜c.@39¾c. March. Oats inactive; No. 2, 35½c. cash; 35c. bid February; 36½c. March. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork higher at $20 75@$21. Lard firmer, held higher; 12⅛c. asked; 12c. bid. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. and 11⅛c.@11¼c.; round lots of Clear Rib Sides up Country, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c.; Clear Rib Sides here, 11⅛c., seller last half February. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c.@12⅛c. and 12¼c.@12⅜c. Green Meats—Only small sales; Rough Sides, 10c. Pickled Hams firm at 11½c.@12c., cash; 12¼c., March; Shoulders, 8c., cash. Live Hogs—Yorkers, $7 20@$7 50; packing, $7 40@$7 65; Extra, $7 70@$7 75. Cattle dull and weak, especially for shipping grades, but prices not quotably lower; fair to prime shipping Steers, $4 25@$5; pony do., $3 25@$4 75; fair to choice native Cows, $2 75@$4; native Stockers, $2 50@$4; Feeders, $4 25@$4 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,550 head Hogs, 930 head Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Clover seed steady at 13½c.@14c. Timothy held at $2 75, and Flax-seed at $1 50. Bark unchanged. Petroleum firm; Refined, 14⅞c.@15c.; Crude, 12c. Flour inactive, and low grades weak; sales, 600 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, at $5 50@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., at $5@$6 50, and high grades at $7@$8 50. Rye Flour, $4 87½@$5. Corn-meal unchanged. Wheat in better request for shipment; Pennsylvania Red, $1 38; Western do., sprouted, $1 05, and Amber, $1 41. Rye, 87c.@88c. Corn comes in freely, but is mostly damp; Yellow, 53½c.@55c. for damp, and 56c.@60c. for dry; White, 57c.@60c. Oats dull; White, 44c.@48c.; Mixed, 41c.@43c. Whisky firm at $1 11 for Western. Butter—Choice grades firm and scarce; medium plentiful; New-York and Bradford County extra, 32c.@33c.; do. do. firsts, 25c.@26c.; rolls, Western extras, (not quoted;) do., firsts, 18c.@23c.; Cheese—Fine grade firm and in demand; New-York, fancy, 13¾c.; do., prime, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Western, fine, 12½c.@13c. Eggs—Market firmer; but outside figures difficult to realize; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 19c.@20c.; Western do., 18c.@19c. Stocks steady; Pennsylvania 6s, third issue, 112; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 21½; Reading Railroad, 52¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¾; Gold, 112⅞.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 12½c. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; Western nominal; Pennsylvania Red, $1 38; Maryland Red, $1 18@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 50@$1 55; do. White, $1 25@$1 45. Corn quiet and easier; Southern White, 58c.@62c.; Southern Yellow, 49c.@59c.; Western Mixed, 59½c.@59⅝c., spot; 59½c. bid February; 60c. bid March. Oats dull but steady, Southern nominal; Western White, 47c.@48c.; Western Mixed, 45c.@46c. Rye dull at 78c.@80c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions strong but quiet. Pork, $21 25@$21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11⅛c., loose; packed, 8¼c.@11½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. Hams, 15¼c.@16c. Lard dull but steady; Crude, 12¾c.@13c.; Refined, 13½c. Butter dull and heavy, except for extras, which are scarce and firm; Western extras, 24c.@26c.; do. firsts, 21c.@23c. Petroleum firm and unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal; Rio cargoes, 15¾c.@18¾c.; jobbing at 16¼c.@19¾c. Whisky firmer at $1 12.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Sugar steady; common, 6c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅝c.@6⅞c.; prime to strictly prime, 7¼c.@7½c. Molasses firm; prime to strictly prime fermenting, 40c.@45c.; prime to choice reboiled, 44c.@51c.; choice not fermenting, 52c.; stock in sheds, 12,000 bbls. Flour quiet but firm; Superfine, $3 75; double Extra, $4; treble Extra, $4 25@$5 75; choice and Family, $6@$7 25. Corn-meal quiet but firm; held at $2 40. Corn firm; White, 53c.; Yellow firmer at 56c.@57c. Oats firm at 45c.@50c. Bran steady at 75c. Hay dull; prime, $17. Pork firmer; held at $22, and extra heavy, to arrive, $22 50 asked. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear-rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet; choice, 14c. Lard steady; Tierce, packers, 12¼c.; Refined, 13c.; Keg, 13¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Nothing doing. Rice—Louisiana, common to choice, 4¼c.@6¼c. Coffee easier; ordinary to prime, 17c.@19c.; jobbing at ¼c.@½c. above these rates. Whisky—Rectified, $1 09@$1 12. Exchange—New-York Sight, par; Sterling, $5 48½@$5 49 for bank; new State Consols, 69@69¼. Gold, 113.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; prime to choice Red, $1 30@$1 37. Corn in fair demand and firm; Sound, 42c.@44c.; Damaged, 40c.@41c. Oats firm; fair demand at 38c.@43c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork strong and higher at $21@$21 50. Lard quiet but steady; Steam Country, 12c.; do. City, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats strong and higher; Shoulders, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11¼c.@11⅜c. Bacon firm; fair demand; Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. and 12⅜c.@12½c. Green Meats in fair demand, higher; Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides and Hams 10½c. and 10c.@11¼c. Live Hogs—Good demand, full prices; common to good light, $7 40@$7 65; fair to good packing, $7 50@$7 70; receipts, $1,595 head; shipments, 1,640 head. Whisky in good demand at $1 05. Butter steady, unchanged.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Flour market quiet; sales of Western Supers at $4@$4 50; common Extras, $5@$5 50; Wisconsin Extras, $5@$6; Minnesota Extras, $5 50@$6 50; Winter Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6@$7 25; Illinois, $6 25@$8 25; St. Louis, $6 50@$9; Southern quiet at $5@$9 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7 75@$9 25. Corn quiet at 65c.@66½c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 46½c.@52½c. for Mixed and White No. 2; 44c.@46c. for Rejected and 55c.@57c. for No. 1. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, $20@$21. Fine Feed, $21@$22. Middlings, $23@$24. Receipts—Flour, 3,203 bbls; Corn, 6,870 bushels; Wheat, 400 bushels; Oats, 7,070 bushels; Shorts, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 700 bushels.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—Receipts—Flour, 1,100 bbls. Wheat, 1,600 bushels; Corn, 8,400 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls; Wheat, 1,600 bushels; Corn, 8,400 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat in light demand; no transactions; nominally unchanged quotations. Corn quiet; new scarce; sale of 2 cars at 51c., on track. Oats neglected. Rye quiet; sales of 1,000 bushels Milwaukee at 78c. Barley in fair demand and firm; sales, 5,000 bushels Canada at 95c.@$1; 5,000 bushels Canada, choice, at $1 16. Pork firm at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Lard firm at 13¼c. Highwines nominally $1 10.

OSWEGO, Feb. 4.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn quiet; new Mixed Western, 66c.; old do., 68c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1 06; No. 2 Bay, $1 12. Corn-meal, $27 for bolted, and $26 for unbolted, ₽ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $23@$26 ₽ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 30c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 24; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26¾; No. 2 do., $1 13; Extra White Michigan, $1 37½; Amber Michigan, $1 24¾; March, $1 26½; No. 2 do., $1 04½; Rejected Red, 88c. Corn dull; nominal. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 35¾c.; White, 39c.; Michigan, 35c. Clover-seed, $8 05@$8 10. Dressed Hogs scarce; wanted at $8 85@$8 95. Receipts—300 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—700 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat; 19,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet at 85c. Oats and Corn dull. Barley a little more active; sales of ten cars No. 2 Canada regular, part on private terms, and part at $1 05; two cars No. 2 two-rowed State at 83c. Malt quiet and steady.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 8,174 bales; gross, 8,658 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,289 bales; coastwise, 527 bales; sales, 6,300 bales; stock, 386,246 bales. Weekly—net receipts, 60,882 bales; gross, 65,207 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 25,025 bales; to France, 8,559 bales; to the Continent, 8,717 bales; to the Channel, 7,523 bales; coastwise, 3,744 bales; sales, 45,850 bales. Correction—Exports to Great Britain, Jan. 1, should have been 17,810 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 1,307 bales; exports, coastwise, 117 bales; sales, 1,246 bales; stock, 75,322 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 11,220 bales; gross, 11,246 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,811 bales; to the Continent, 1,678 bales; to the Channel, 1,210 bales; coastwise, 3,107 bales; sales, 4,903 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 4.—Cotton steady; Middling 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 1,532 bales; gross, 1,594 bales; exports, coastwise, 531 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 92,074 bales. Weekly net receipts, 11,753 bales; gross, 11,936 bales; exports, to the Continent, 6,758 bales; to the Channel, 1,625 bales; coastwise, 2,861 bales; sales, 12,800 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 186 bales; gross, 929 bales; stock, 19,780 bales. Weekly net receipts, 2,285 bales; gross, 8,601 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 35 bales; sales, 813 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 4—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ ₽ cent., which is ⅝ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 15½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £61,000.

5 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16 for money and 94 5-16 for the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 109¼.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Exchange on London, 25f. 19c. for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 6⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 22,000 bales, all American. Weekly Cotton Market—Sales of the week, 49,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export and 4,000 on speculation; stock in port, 743,000 bales, of which 390,000 bales are American; receipts, 104,000 bales, of which 73,000 bales were American; actual export, 6,000 bales; amount of Cotton at sea, 398,000 bales, of which 301,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 18,000 bales; American sales, 26,000 bales. Cotton to arrive steady; there have been no transactions. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, of which 22,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—The market is quiet. Corn, 27s.@27s. 6d. ₽ quarter for new mixed Western and 28s. 6d.@29s. for old do. Provisions—Bacon, 52s. 3d. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6⅛d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,100 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive firmer and partially 1-16d. dearer on the day. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January (per sail) at 6 7-16d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 9-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down.

LONDON, Feb 4—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10½d.@10¾d. ₽ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 9d. ₽ cwt. Calcutta Linseed opened at 48s. and closed at 48s. 6d. Sperm Oil heavy and weak at £96 ₽ ton.

SCENES OF THE SURRENDER.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES IN A LETTER FROM MINISTER WASHBURNE.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* prints the following letter from Minister E. B. Washburne to a resident of Virginia:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, June 17, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have duly received your letter from New-York, dated the 23d ult. At the epoch you speak of great events were so crowded together that it is impossible for me, at this length of time, to recall the details of many of them. But I well recollect the arrival of the deputation of the three citizens from the municipal Government of the City of Lynchburg at Appomattox Court-house, and the object of their visit to Gen. Gibbon, then in command of the Union forces. I shall never forget the pleasant interview I had with those gentlemen and the interest I took in their narration of events and of the state of things at Lynchburg. After hearing their statements I know I was in full sympathy with the purposes they had in view, and so expressed myself. But I was there simply as a private individual and had no authority to advise or scarcely to suggest. Perhaps my opinions may have had some weight, but I would not claim even that, and I fear that the generous citizens of Lynchburg have given me credit for what really belongs to others. I can only attest my feelings of gratification at the success which attended the efforts of the Lynchburg delegation on that occasion, and the pleasure we felt at the time at their having successfully accomplished their mission. Knowing Gen. Grant as I did, and knowing him to be as just and magnanimous as he was brave, I had no hesitation in saying to the delegation (and to the others) that I had no doubt were he present he would at once accede to their request.

Your letter and your allusions to Gen. Gordon revive many recollections of those eventful days. I arrived at Appomattox Court-house on Tuesday, the 11th of April, 1865. Gen. Grant, after receiving the surrender of Gen. Lee on Sunday, the 9th, had left the next day with his staff officers en route for Washington. I met him the next evening at Prospect Station. Desiring to see the two Armies, the next morning the General gave me a company of cavalry as an escort to Appomattox. Though the surrender had been made on Sunday, yet the details as to the parole and many other matters had to be agreed upon, and the laying down of arms was to take place at a future day and as soon as the preliminaries could be arranged. Three Commissioners were appointed on either side for that purpose, Gen. Gordon, Gen. Pendleton, I think, and another gentleman whose name I do not now recall, on the side of the Confederates, and Gen. Gibbon, Gen. Merritt, and a third, perhaps Gen. Mackenzie, on the side of the Union forces. When I arrived at the Court-house negotiations and pour parlers were going on between the Commissioners at Gen. Gibbon's head-quarters, at the house of a Mr. McClean, and I then saw many of the General officers on both sides. From what one saw there it could hardly have been conceived that these men had been in arms against each other through more than four years of deadly strife. The terror of the breach, the fury of the charge, and the fatigue of the march seem to have been forgotten, and these brave men come together more as friends than enemies. In all of their talks there was never a suggestion nor a word from either side that could have wounded the tenderest susceptibility. Many of these officers on both sides had served together in the old Army, and it was touching and interesting to witness the sympathy between them which had survived those long years of conflict and carnage. Gen. Cadmus Wilcox told with emotion how his old classmate, Gibbon, accused him of having nothing but Confederate money, and taking from his pocket a new and crisp $50 greenback, thrust it upon him. There was one sentiment among all of these men, which seemed to crop out in spite of themselves, and that was, that after all the bloody struggle of the past, they were still all Americans. The only punishment I saw inflicted was that on some large jugs of brandy which had found their way to the Union head-quarters, and under the peculiar circumstances that was not taken and deemed as a "cruel and unusual punishment" within the meaning of the Constitution.

I met on that occasion two gentlemen in the Confederate service with whom I had served in Congress, Hon. Alexander R. Boteler, of Virginia, and Hon. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. Lamar was a member of the Committee on Commerce in the Thirty-sixth Congress, of which I was Chairman, and though we differed on all political matters as widely as two men could well differ, our personal relations had always been pleasant and agreeable. Though I had not much money with me, I proposed to divide with him, but he declined, saying he could see his way clear to get to Baltimore, and when once where Winter Davis was he should be all right. I knew what that meant, for the intimacy and friendship that existed between those two brilliant and gifted men, so utterly opposed to each other on all of the political questions of the day, was well known in Washington circles. They were united by a tie which binds together scholars, persons of similar tastes, and men of genius and eloquence, and which even the storms of war could not sunder. Had these men lived in France during the great revolution, Lamar would have rivaled Mirabeau in the tribune of the National Assembly, and Winter Davis would have been the peer of Vergniaud, the echoes of whose graceful but indignant eloquence resounded through all France long after his head had rolled into the basket of the guillotine and his blood ran in the gutters of the Place de la Revolution.

After remaining two days at Appomattox, I was ready to start with my escort on my return toward Burkeville and Richmond. Gen. Gordon, having heard of the sickness of his family at Petersburg, was extremely anxious to get away as soon as his mission in connection with the surrender should be ended, and he sent word to Gen. Gibbon to inquire if he thought I would have any objection to his going with my escort. I sent as an answer that I should be pleased to have him or any of his friends for company on the long horseback journey before me. I had heard so much of Gordon, and knew so much of his wonderful career as a soldier, that I was very happy to have him go along with me. Gen. Cadmus Wilcox, an old Regular Army Officer, and well known in military and naval circles before the war, and Gen. Alexander, a young graduate of West Point from Georgia, also joined us. With these generally came many of their staff officers, and, therefore, by the time we got started we had quite a large party. Our first day's march brought us to Farmville pretty late in the evening. I took my "command" directly to the head-quarters of the Union General in command, Gen. Curtin, an accomplished young officer from Pennsylvania. He received us with the most cordial hospitality, and immediately devoted himself to providing some rations for his half-starved guests, and to stowing them away for the night. The latter was a somewhat difficult matter, for we were in quite large numbers. Beds being scarce, Curtin and Gordon (I think it was) "turned in" together, which reminded me of the incident so much talked of at the time, of John Tyler and John M. Botts sleeping together at the National Hotel at Washington, soon after the death of Gen. Harrison, in the Spring of 1841. The next day we pursued our journey to Burkesville, and from there we took the cars to Petersburg. We then separated, and I have seen none of the gentlemen since, except Gen. Alexander, whom I met a few days after in Washington. All of these recollections are now extremely interesting to me. I had seen the culmination of events at Appomattox, and I believe I was the only man there on either side who was not in some way connected with the military service. I enjoyed my long horse-back ride from Appomattox to Burksville very much. Gordon and I rode side by side most of the distance, and no "Radical" and "Confederate" ever got along better together. I found the General a man of rare intelligence and great conversational powers, and as we went "marching along" we talked for hours and hours of the incidents of the war on both sides, and speculated as to the future of the country. Bidding each other good-bye at Petersburg, we each went our way. I do not believe that Gordon at that time believed he would be a Senator in Congress from the State of Georgia within the next eight years, and I certainly had no idea that within the next few years I should change my residence from Galena to Paris. But so it falls out. And here I will stop, and you may say it is quite time. Not stopping after having endeavored to give you the information you sought for, I have run off into personal reminiscences in which you can feel but little interest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. WASHBURNE.
JOHN L. WINSTON, Lynchburg, Va., United States.

ASSOCIATED CRIMINALS.

Concerning a statement by Warden Chamberlain, of the Massachusetts State Prison, relative to the existence of a regularly organized society of criminals in Boston, the *Globe* of that city says: "The statement, which has excited much attention in official and legal circles, is flatly contradicted by detectives and lawyers familiar with the ways and workings of those who prey upon society. A leading criminal lawyer in this city upon reading the statement summoned to his office two or three notorious thieves who were deeply indebted to him for previous services, and questioned them as to whether there existed any such association, and whether they had ever any hint of such a society. They replied in the negative, and said if one was organized it would be a most dangerous thing, 'for,' one of them said, 'you know, we couldn't trust each other, and would soon be all bagged together.' It is claimed that Mr. Chamberlain has been misled by lying prisoners, who wish to secure his favor by inducing him to believe that they confess to him all they know."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PORTFOLIO. An Artistic Periodical. Edited by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. No. 73. New-York: J. W. BOUTON. London: SEELEY, JACKSON & HALLIDAY.

There are several interesting features in this number of the *Portfolio*. To speak first of the illustrations, we miss the photo-engraving which usually has a place in the monthly parts, but there two unusually good etchings and a number of smaller engravings which very much enrich the number. Opposite the twelfth page will be found one of the most beautifully finished etchings that the *Portfolio* has contained. It is from M. Vely's painting of "Meditation," a subject which, in some form, is probably familiar to many of our readers. No one can examine closely the details of this engraving without admiring the dexterity and minuteness with which it has been done, while the general effect of the whole is singularly good. Yet we are assured that it is a first attempt in this particular branch of art. It was executed by M. Abel Lurat, a pupil of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, who, although a painter and not without experience in mezzotint, has never before essayed his skill with the etching-needle. The picture, therefore, has a value not only on account of its beauty and perfection as a work of art, but also as a curiosity. The frontispiece is an etching by P. Le Rat, from a painting of St. Catherine of Alexandria in the British National Gallery. The style is different from that of M. Lurat's, and by some persons may not be as much admired, but it is very effective in conveying some of the leading qualities in the original. Mr. Wornum has written a capital sketch of the author of this painting, and a history of the picture itself. In view of the confusion that sometimes prevails in regard to the names of some of the old painters, mainly from their having lived in times when surnames were not as well established as they now are, we may mention that he heads his article "Raphael Urbinas," and defends his selection.

The old City and Abbey of St. Albans have lately become prominent through the proposal to establish a Bishop's see there. Accordingly we have here from the pen of Mr. Comyns Carr a notice of the place, and especially the Abbey, illustrated with four etchings by B. Kent Thomas, of the town and Abbey. These exhibit another style of etching, showing how effective it may be made for any variety of subject. Among the other articles we find a tribute to the memory of David Cox by J. Beavington Atkinson; a review of a recent work on *The Manners and Customs of the Eighteenth Century*, by Paul Lacroix; a notice of a new etching after Reynolds, by M. Rajon, in which the title given by the publishers is criticised; and, under the head of "Technical Notes," a long and explicit description of the methods pursued by Sir John Gilbert both in oil and water-color painting. In this last several useful practical hints will be found.

THROUGH AND THROUGH THE TROPICS. Thirty thousand miles of Travel in Oceanica, Australasia, and India. By FRANK VINCENT, JR., author of "The Land of the White Elephant." New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1876.

If the fashion for traveling goes on to extend as it promises to do, it is really desirable that people who follow it, and who go for a few weeks or months outside of their native country, should remember that it is not at all necessary that they should make a book directly they come home. The shelves of many of our publishers, and, too, of most of our libraries, are crowded with so-called books of travel, of which the great majority are perfectly worthless, while of the remainder only a very few are really valuable. We noticed only the other day a copious volume which was the result of a visit to the East, and in which the author, after a few months' roving, purported to tell us all about some six or seven different nations. Of course, there was nothing in it which could entitle it to a place among even the least useful additions to our literature. And now we have another writer, after a yet shorter travel, coming forward to describe California, the Sandwich Islands, several of the Australian colonies, and India. We do not think that the author of *The Land of the White Elephant* has added aught to his reputation by this later effort. It is pleasant reading enough, but it contains numberless statements which we are quite sure that Mr. Vincent would not have made if he had taken time to understand better what he was writing about. Except in those parts which relate to his own personal experiences, there is very little which has not been printed and published over and over again; and, unfortunately, the author has fallen frequently into a repetition of some of the errors which other books of the same kind have made popular. Under these circumstances we must not withhold from him any degree of praise that is his due. We must, therefore, congratulate him on the small extent of his book. A journey even over thirty thousand miles, when hastily performed, does not afford material for a very colossal writing, and Mr. Vincent has been wise not to try, as book-makers often do, to make a bulky volume out of very little material. We wish we were not obliged to add that in what he has done he has not given us a work which can be commended on the ground of either novelty or accuracy.

WILEY'S ELOCUTION AND ORATORY. Giving a thorough treatise on the art of reading and speaking, containing numerous and choice selections of didactic, humorous, and dramatic styles from the most celebrated authors, for colleges, academies, and seminaries, and a guide for teachers, clergymen, and public speakers. By CHARLES ALBERT WILEY. New-York: CLARK & MAYNARD. Chicago: JANSEN, MCCLURG & CO. 1876.

This volume, the production of a young lawyer in New-York, claims some notice on account of the excellence of the selections it contains. They have been made with much better judgment than is always indicated in books of the kind, both in regard to their own intrinsic merit, and also for their practical value as exercises in reading. So far much praise is due to Mr. Wiley, and we do not doubt that his work will continue to be as popular among teachers and their pupils as we believe it has already become. About sixty pages are devoted to rules and instructions in oratory and elocution. Experience alone can adequately prove the merits of these. We cannot, therefore, express a positive opinion about them further than to add that they appear to justify in a great measure the claims which their author claims for them when he promises that any student who will take the trouble to thoroughly conquer them cannot fail to attain success in the art of elocution.

REPORT ON THE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH, SPECIFIC GRAVITY, AND RATIO OF ABSORPTION OF THE BUILDING STONES IN THE UNITED STATES. By Q. A. GILLMORE, &c., &c. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. 1876.

This report embodies the results of a series of investigations made under the authority of the Engineer Bureau of the War Department. The author explains in detail the methods he adopted, as well as the results obtained from his experiments, by which means practical men will be enabled to form a better judgment of their value, although Gen. Gillmore's reputation as an engineer will generally be amply sufficient guarantee for the value of his inquiries. We may, for the information of those especially who are interested in building, state the principle laid down by the author. It is as follows: "That within certain limits the compressive resistance of cubes per square inch of surface under pressure increases in the ratio of the cube roots of the sides of the respective cubes expressed in inches." And from this he deduces the rule "that if certain cubes of unit dimensions are built together with cement equal to their own substance into a cube of larger dimensions and of homogeneous strength, the resistance to compression per square inch of bed surface increases as the half ordinates of a cubic parabola."

In a table at the end Gen. Gillmore gives the resisting power or, as he terms it, the "crushing strength" of various kinds of stone experimented on in two-inch cubes. The test includes ninety-nine varieties of granite from various parts of the country, forty-three of limestone, twelve of marble, and sixty-two of sandstone. But as there are many points to be noticed if we should attempt to draw but a faint outline of the results thus shown, we must refer the reader to the book itself, which is one of great practical value.

MARTINDALE'S UNITED STATES LAW DIRECTORY FOR 1875. Containing the names of one or more of the most reliable law firms, bankers, and real estate agents in each of the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada; an extensive digest of the commercial laws of each of the States and Territories, and the Bankrupt Law in full, with forms and rules of courts. By JAMES B. MARTINDALE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. New-York: J. B. MARTINDALE, No. 293 Broadway.

We have in previous years asked for the attention of merchants, lawyers, and all persons engaged in business of any kind to the value of this useful book of reference. Changes brought about by death, retirement, election to office, dissolution of partnerships, and other causes render constant supervision of its contents necessary. This has been done, and the work is now as complete for the current year as it can be made at date of publication. The title very well conveys an idea of the general nature of the contents. We may, however, add that the digests of State laws and the statement regarding the Bankrupt law are exceedingly comprehensive and satisfactory. The book is one of those which should always be kept within handy reach by every prudent business man.

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE, containing an alphabetical list of post offices in the United States, with county, State, and salary; money order offices, domestic and international; chief regulations of the Post Office Department; instructions to the public; foreign and domestic postage tables; schedules of the arrival and closing of mails at the principal cities; arrival and departure of foreign mail steamers, with other information. Revised and published quarterly by authority of the Post Office Department. Boston: H. O. HOUGHTON & CO. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Comprehensive as the above title is, the *Official Postal Guide* will be found in its present complete form to contain many pieces of information which are not enumerated in it, but all of which are useful to business men. In the present issue corrections are made to date, and the list of money-order offices has been increased by the addition of the Canadian offices. The department of foreign mails contains the latest information as to dates of departures, rates of postage, and other matters, and among the most important divisions of the book is one comprising all the rulings that have been rendered by the department during the past year on questions that have come before it. As a book of reference upon Post Office matters, the *Guide* may be regarded as complete.

THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT.

LETTER FROM REV. ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., CHANCELLOR OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1876.

Hon. Carroll E. Smith, Chairman of Committee on Public Education of the Assembly, Albany, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of Jan. 25, inclosing a copy of the two sections proposed to be added to article 9 of the Constitution, the object of which is to secure common schools *forever* in this State, and to prevent the misappropriation of money designed for school purposes by the State or any municipal corporation, town, or county, and asking my opinion of the same. I approve the principle of the proposed amendment, but I seriously object to the phraseology of section 3. Allow me to express my opinion so fully as to avoid misunderstanding. I am decidedly in favor of common schools, and also in favor of maintaining them entirely impartial and unsectarian. I therefore approve heartily the proposed section 2. But I am as heartily opposed to granting aid by the State or by any municipal corporation, town, or county, to any except the common schools, and therefore I disapprove the proposed section 3. Please note carefully the language of section 3, as follows:

"SECTION 3. Neither the money nor the credit of the State, &c., shall be applied to the support of schools under the control of any religious sect or denomination."

Why discriminate against any or every religious sect or denomination? Suppose an agricultural association, or a Masonic lodge, or a Grangers' meeting, or a Communist association, or a Band of Good Fellows, or a Woman's Rights club, or a Free-thinking Band or Turnverein, or an art association, or a scientific society, or any other imaginable body or any single individual should establish a school and call it a public school or common school, and protest truly that it was "not under the control of any religious sect or denomination," and ask for public aid from the State or any municipal corporation, there is nothing in the above-proposed section 3 that would forbid granting their petition. Truly, a chariot and four could drive through that article on a gallop! Why? There are indeed now some large religious bodies and small religious associations (in your opinion and mine) that would insist that they are neither "religious sects nor denominations."

This is only one of several instances which I have observed of late in which a strange discrimination is proposed against religious people. It has been gravely proposed, even in Congress, that the United States Constitution be so changed as partially to disfranchise a man, and to take away a part of his means of securing a livelihood, a proposition which, if it prevailed, would tend to make all ministers of religion hate their country.

Section 3 should be expressed in the most general terms that can be commanded. The Constitution should not forbid specific, but general evils. It should not legislate against peculiar privileges to Roman Catholics, Quakers, or Methodists, but to all who do not deserve them. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the following:

"SECTION 3. Neither the money nor the credit of the State, nor of any municipal corporation, town, or county, shall be applied to the support of any school or schools not wholly owned by and under the control of said State, municipal corporation, town or county."

This, you perceive, would confine the public money where it ought to be, to the support of the public schools.

I am glad that you are giving your attention to this subject, and hope you will secure these amendments to our Constitution. The public schools must be maintained in their integrity. To be safe, they must belong wholly to the State, and not in part to any religious or irreligious or anti-religious association whatsoever.

I have the honor to be very truly yours,
E. O. HAVEN.

A CINCINNATI COURT SCENE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday says: "There was an astounding exhibition of forensic eloquence at the bar of Commissioner Halliday's court yesterday afternoon. Thomas Alexander, colored, was on examination on the charge of passing counterfeit money. The testimony for the Government showed that on the 13th of January he made two attempts to pass the bill, one of the denomination of $5, and was told it was counterfeit; at 11 o'clock at night he passed it at the saloon of the prosecuting witness, Dominick Flatly. Barrister Travis appeared for the defense. His first effort, when he came to address the court, was to attempt to impress upon its mind that there was a doubt in the case which should be given to the prisoner. 'Dis doubt,' he remarked gloriously in his exordium, 'means liberty to the prisoner, my client. Now I will tell you' Honah how this question of doubt fust come up. History tells us dere was onst a great man named King Agrippus. One day he had a case in his Government mansion, and he had a doubt, but he decided in favah of de Government Attorney 'cause he was a gemman and a good fellah, and he liked him. Den he went home, and went to sleep, but dat night dere was volcanoes and eruptions, and de ribers run dry, and dere was an awful time. May it please you' Honah, it was his conscience, so in the morning first thing he opened court. He wanted them volcanoes to let up, so he reversed his decision, and dey did let up, and King Agrippus stuck a flag out front ob de Government mansion, and dat flag was, "Gib de doubt to de prisoner." You' Honah is an Agrippus, and dere is de Government's attorney.' After continuing in this strain for some time longer, he came to treat of the defense of drunkenness, on which subject he held 'dat the Sureme Judge ob dis court and all the judges of the seven States have decided dat drunkenness is an excuse for crime. Besides, his client was not in possession of all his faculties at the time.' After a touching allusion to the mutability of all human affairs, and the possibility that by to-morrow he might be 'beyant the pearly gates before dat Judge who judges all men as dey judge,' he closed, and the Commissioner bound his client over in the sum of $500. The speech was given with stentorian voice, and caused a deal of [illegible]

ART AND THE CENTENNIAL.

THE OLD AND THE NEW MASTERS.

A SUPERB DISPLAY ANTICIPATED—INTEREST TAKEN IN THE EXHIBITION BY FOREIGN ARTISTS—A RETROSPECTIVE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN WORKS AGREED UPON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876.

The display of paintings at the Centennial Exhibition will undoubtedly be very large, but it is impossible to say before the end of March whether it will be equal to those of foreign expositions. The diagrams of the space allotted to each State are at the present moment being dispatched with great celerity to all the applicants, and I am, therefore, enabled to place before the readers of THE TIMES the exact location of each country. In the Art Hall the pavilions, four in number, are given to four great countries—the north-western to Great Britain and the south-western to the United States, the north-eastern to France and the south-eastern to Germany. These will all be occupied by sculpture. Austrian sculpture will be exhibited in the two grand chambers on each side of the rear vestibule, which will be adorned with Italian sculpture. The small rooms on the north side between the English pavilion and the Austrian sculpture chambers are given to the United States for the exhibition of art industries, and the small ones on the other side of the vestibule are shared between the United States and Belgium for the same purpose. The grand corridor will be devoted to the exhibition of prints and engravings by England, France, and Austria. On the western side of the building the small art-gallery is devoted to the paintings of Sweden and Spain, and on the eastern side the corresponding art-gallery is shared between Austria and Belgium. The two grand art halls are devoted to the four holders of the pavilions, the western one being shared by England and the United States, and the eastern between France and Germany. The great central hall will be adorned with sculpture also by the same powers, each having a corresponding corner. But conspicuously in the centre of the north side of this grand chamber will be the reproduction in terra cotta of the marble group "America," in the Albert Memorial. This is exhibited by Messrs. Doulton, the manufacturers, who send it over at a very great expense, amounting to tens of thousands of dollars, more as a sincere tribute of national good will than from any hope of profiting by the introduction of their ware. And I am informed by one of the Centennial officials that the Queen of England has been the real cause of this offering of good will, and that the interest which she takes in the Centennial has been actually the means of rousing her from the lethargy of sorrow into which she has been plunged by the death of her husband. She realizes that this grand Centennial display of art and industry is in a great measure the result of his inaugural of 1851, and she cherishes it accordingly. She has influenced many leading manufacturers to contribute, and she herself sends five of her own private pictures, commemorative of her own marriage and other family incidents. One of these is by Frith, one by Zoffany, and one by Sir George Hayter, who in his lifetime was the court portrait painter, but who, besides, was a very excellent painter of military matters, being, if my boyish recollections are true, equal in drawing to Detaille, and far superior in ease of handling and warmth of coloring. The main vestible will be adorned exclusively with Italian sculpture.

In the annex, France has one long room, 100 feet by 40 in width, and also three rooms 40 feet square. She has, moreover, space in the corridors for water-colors. The other corresponding long room has been assigned to Austria, who has also two square rooms and a small part of the corridor for water-colors. Belgium has three square rooms, and one side of one of them is set apart for contributions from the Netherlands. Norway has one square room, and one side of it is given to little Denmark. England has three square rooms and an entire corridor for water-colors, which is none too ample, for England is *facile princeps* of the water-color schools. Canada has one square room. Sweden, Italy, and Spain have one square room each, the United States have five, Germany one, and one has been set apart for contributions from Brazil, Mexico, Chili, and the Argentine Republic. One corridor and one square room remain for contingencies, and it is expected that Italy will require the former for water-colors, though no application has hitherto been made. It is thought, perhaps, that Germany may require the other square for paintings, as there has been considerable vacillation among the artists of that Empire. I learned from the Commissioners, however, that at present the number of applicants was reduced to 130, but in the opinion of art dealers this will probably be increased, as it is not a fair representation of the many schools—Düsseldorf, Munich, Dresden, Stuttgardt, Berlin, and others of less note. It will be observed that there will be no art contributions from Switzerland or Russia, and that the number from Holland is surprisingly small.

With regard to what is going to be represented by our own country, I may premise by saying that the idea of a retrospective collection, embracing all American artists of the century, put forward by Mr. Sartain, the Superintendent of the Art Department, has been accepted, and is being pushed forward with enthusiasm by the State Art Commissioner of Massachusetts, Mr. Saltonstall. The greatest interest centres round the earliest painters, as is natural, and these comprise Benjamin West, Copley, Leslie, Trumbull, and Stuart. Mr. Saltonstall is ransacking his State for pictures by Copley and Benjamin West, and with great success, but Trumbull and Leslie have left mementoes mostly in Connecticut and New-York State. Philadelphia is earnestly seeking for Stuart portraits, and an English gentleman who possesses the portrait of Washington made by this artist for Mrs. Bingham, of Philadelphia, and sent to Lord Lansdowne, of England, as a tribute to his noble sympathy with American liberty, has engaged to send the original. Other works by Stuart will be exhibited, and the Art Commissioner of New-York State is expected to bestir himself for good representatives of Trumbull, who made many pictures for residents of Connecticut, and of Leslie, who lived upon the Hudson River, not far from Yonkers, and also at West Point, where he was a Professor of Drawing. There has been some dispute as to whether Leslie is to be considered English or American, but the facts show he was American. His parents were of Philadelphia, but he was born, by the chance of travel, in London. All his boyhood was spent in Philadelphia, and the Philadelphians, recognizing his early genius, made a purse for him and sent him to London to study art under Benjamin West. All the patronage he received in London did not free him from pecuniary embarrassments, and President Jackson invited him to return to his own land, and gave him the position of Professor of Drawing at West Point. He was compelled, however, to return to England by domestic pressure, for his wife did not like America, and insisted on a return to London, where he afterward lived and died. These facts are, however, conclusive, that in his own time he was considered an American.

As for the display of our living artists, that I hope, will be exceedingly good. The troubles and difficulties have been smoothed over, and the State has come to the assistance of the impecunious Academy of Design. The Committee of Selection consists of three Philadelphians, Messrs. Willcox and Waugh, painters, and Howard Roberts, sculptor; of five New-Yorkers, Messrs. Huntingdon, Hicks, and McEntee, painters, Ward and Henry K. Brown, sculptors; and of two Bostonians, Messrs. Robinson and Staigg. New-York has been fixed upon as the place where the committee will act, and the artists of the different States must make their applications to their State Art Commissioner, who will communicate with the committee. In this manner the funds for transportation, &c., will be borne by the States. It is most earnestly to be hoped that every artist will paint a picture, or several, especially for the Exhibition, that the country may not be shamed before the face of strangers. The readers of THE TIMES will probably have remarked the very large and prominent space taken by our Art Department, and it is to be hoped that it will be worthily filled. The authorities have with great judgment placed our painters in juxtaposition with those representing Great Britain, with whom we are more able to contend than with those of France and Germany, who have also, with excellent discrimination, been placed in antagonism. America, like England, has hitherto been incapable of producing a school of art, and it is exceedingly fortunate for the credit of our artists that at the present moment the mother country is suffering from a dearth of great painters. Judged by comparison with what England can show, there is little doubt that the world will give us the preference, if our artists will only give us of their best. But twenty-five years ago, when Turner was surrounded with a galaxy of great painters—Prout and Stansfield, Constable and Creswick, Landseer and Herring, Mulready and Maclise—the best efforts of our best men would have paled their ineffectual fires. Now the balance of power and talent is believed to be on our side, and there is no sale for English oil paintings here at any price. And this is another instance of the kindly influences that have been at work in England for our benefit, and that have induced artists to send works hither without any hope of return.

That France and Germany should send us large collections seems natural, because here is their best market. I have talked with the Commissioner of the German Empire, and he believes that those great works of Carl Wagner, of which we have only seen photographs, namely, "The Czech Races" and "Chariot Racing in Rome," will be exhibited. Also there is a probability that the greatest works of Piloty will be sent, and also the finest of the brothers Achenbach. But nothing precise will be known until the catalogues arrive. I have conversed also with the Spanish Art Commissioner, Count Donadio, and he says that the Spanish collection will be the contributions mainly of private individuals, for the artists declined to send pictures to a country that afforded them no market. There are, however, some Spanish painters who have been introduced to the connoisseurs of New-York, mainly by Mr. S. P. Avery, and have met with the warmest commendations. Madrazo, Ximenez Alvarez, Fortuny, Vilegas, Escosura Haes, Rodriguez, Sans, Sala, Domingo Rico, Palmaroli Monleon, Gova, Vaca, Pradilla, Gisbert who gained the gold medal at the Paris Exhibition, and whose prize piece will be sent also by the owner, Señor Salamanca, the rich banker of Madrid. It will be a surprise to many to learn that Fortuny was a Spaniard, but the fact is that he was a native of Granada, and his finest pieces are landscapes of the Sierra Nevada. Those that have come to this country were almost all Italian subjects, painted in his Roman studio. Count Donadio, who is one of those examples frequently met with in England and on the Continent of men of high position and fortune who devote their lives to the arts, has brought with him, more for the edification of connoisseurs than with any idea of exhibition, two copies of Spanish old masters—one an authentic copy of Rincon's portrait of Isabella I. of Spain, the patron of Columbus; the other a copy of Ribera's "Immaculate Conception." This is decidedly interesting, because it shows that the great Murillo was as great a plagiarist as Virgil in his stealings from Ennius or Molière in his wholesale robberies from Cyrano de Bergerac. So great is the resemblance between the figures that every one at the first glance would declare, "That is the Soult Murillo." In fact, in that magnificent picture of Alvarez exhibited recently at the Union League ladies' reception by Gov. E. D. Morgan, every one—even the Art Committeemen—supposed the picture in the background, over the head of the priest, to be a Murillo. But it is not. It is actually the great Ribera or Spagnoletto picture, and its position in that Alvarez work actually defines the locality of the *festa* which it represents.

It would be unfair to the house of Knoedler not to remember that their buyer, Mons. Oehme, has occasionally introduced smaller Spanish pieces, but the business of the house is as essentially French and German as the business of Schaus is German and that of Snedicor American. If, then, the Spanish pictures are about to create a revolution in art, as many think they are, the New-York public could hardly look to them for adequate representations of Spanish artists. But it is greatly to be desired that some gentlemen connected with the trade would enter into such relations with the schools of Malaga, Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, and Madrid as to secure for our wealthy purchasers a more varied and thorough display than we are likely to have, even at the Centennial. There is a universal feeling that New-York has borne the darkest and bitterest times that she will probably see, and that a great and rapid revival of commerce is at hand. The money-makers of our City have constantly invested largely in pictures, and indeed there began to be a complaint that they were gradually attracting the finest works of modern art from Europe. Spain and its art treasures have been an exception to this, and the travelers from our shores who have gone there and returned to lecture have by no means given us any idea of that strange land or removed the veil that hides its artistic productions. A slight beginning has been made in this direction, it is true, by Mr. Avery, but he has only bought the Spanish works painted in Paris and Rome, and he has never ventured into the Peninsular studios. Yet this is precisely what is wanted at the present time; and if our art collectors desire to place themselves at the head of the world, they have now the opportunity. For, as I learn from Count Donadio, nothing could be more pleasing to the Spanish people and to the Spanish Government than the opening of a market for Spanish pictures in American cities; and if I understood him correctly, the assistance and kind offices of the Government will not be wanting to the bold adventurer who makes the attempt. And as a proof of its good will, the Spanish Government will send some of the royal pictures to the Exhibition.

I have not been able to see any one belonging to the Austrian Commission, but I believe from the space that has been demanded that Austria intends to make a superb display in art. As for the Viennese school, there is no interest attaching to it that is not eclipsed by Munich and Berlin, as far as German artists are concerned. The strikingly interesting feature of this display will be the works of Sclavonic artists, who pour the burning rage of patriotism in their souls upon their canvas. We have seen the photographs of the pictures of Jaroslav Cermak, a Servian painter who makes a specialty of the Turkish outrages and oppression. His pictures are not only impressed with the grandeur of the Illyrian mountain scenery, but glow with the passion of oppressed humanity. They show Christian girls carried away by Mussulman *spadassins*, and onslaughts upon peaceful villages, and murders by *arnauts* of white-haired age and babbling infancy. The strength, the glory, and the grandeur of Sclavonic art will be in the Austrian Department, and those who wish to study it may console themselves for the absence of Russia, which, though it can count many millions of Sclavonic heads, has not been able to develop their artistic and æsthetic tendencies. This Austria is commencing to do, with great results.

GAB.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

LATEST NEWS FROM HAVANA.

THE "VIGOROUS PROSECUTION" PROMISES—CUBAN FINANCE—THE NEW COMMISSIONER AT WORK—HONORS TO JOVELLAR—THE ROYAL FETE DAY—THE WAR—OFFICIAL REPORTS—MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1876.

Said the *Diario de la Marina* yesterday morning, its words constituting the official utterance of the Administration:

"The Spanish Government is resolved to put down the rebellion in Cuba by means of greater reinforcements, so soon as the defeat of the Carlists in the North of Spain shall put a stop to the civil war. In addition to the 25,000 soldiers who have lately left Spain for Cuba, greater reinforcements will leave—as large reinforcements, in short, as may be necessary to restore peace to Cuba. Spain has just informed all the European Governments that she expects shortly to re-establish peace in Cuba, and has pledged her word to the realization of this hope. Spain knows the injury caused her morally and materially by the prolongation of this struggle, and is deeply interested in its termination; and the efforts of the nation will not be vain when the day comes when she has to occupy herself solely with the pacification of Cuba. Spain has never looked, and will never look, upon the Island of Cuba as a conquered country—that is to say, as one upon whose neck should rest the foot of the conquerer. Spain has always looked, and will always look, upon Cuba as an integral part of the national territory, a fragment of the Spanish monarchy, the flower of the Castilian crown, the grand monument raised to the discovery and civilization of the New World, the magnificent pedestal which supports the colossal statue representing the glory of Spain in America. The Island of Cuba has been an object of constant care for all Spaniards, from the mother who gives her son to defend the integrity of the nation to the Minister of War who comes in person to command an army. Spain does not desire to preserve Cuba in order to limit the intellectual, moral, or material progress of the isle; she wishes to preserve the island that it may again become the admiration of the world for the peace it enjoys and its increasing prosperity."

CUBAN FINANCE.

The royal Commissioner, Rubi, completely recovered from his recent indisposition, brought on by a difference of opinion with Acting Captain General Carbi, has again resumed the duties of his office, and is bending his energies to the unravelment of the tangled web of Cuban finance. The financial question is the one of most palpable interest to the Government, and the *Diario* states that it is daily in receipt of letters upon this subject, some of advice and others asking light upon it. The *Diario* forbears discussing the oft-debated question, but assures its readers that the Royal Commissioner, in perfect accord and harmony with the Captain General, is hard at work on the organization of the Government dependencies, and the estimates, taxes, income, and expenses. It is the Government's intention to secure the strictest economy and to bring expenses within the limits of the positive income. The Government fully recognizes the urgent need of organic reforms in the administration, and of much order, morality, economy in everything, and wishes to strictly fulfill its duty, counting upon the co-operation of the public. Important orders may soon be expected to improve so far as it is humanly possible the financial situation. The greater number of public officials have not received any pay for some four months; this fact alone is sufficient to open the door to all manner of fraud and chicanery in the administration of public affairs. The conduct of the Administrator of Customs in the following instance has been warmly praised, and been the object of a special *acta* or process before a notary. According to the said *acta*, on the 22d inst. Don Manuel Camacho, the Administrator or Collector of Customs, presented himself to the Royal Commissioner at his office, and delivered to him a heavy package, wrapped in an old newspaper, stating that on the first of the month—his Saint's Day, San Manuel—he found this package on a table in his room, and opening it found it was a cigar box, containing a few cigars, and two rouleaux of money. A strict inquiry failed to show any indication as to how the box came to him, nor was there any card or mark to distinguish it as a present. An unknown man had brought it and left it for Señor Camacho. The Collector determined to wait until Rubi should recover from his illness, and then recount the circumstances and deliver the package, that its contents might be applied to some charitable purpose. Upon opening the box the two rouleaux were found to comprise 100 gold ounces, $1,700. The money, as well as the eleven cigars found in the box, was sent to the Casino Español to swell the fund for the relief of wounded soldiers. So cynical is the public generally in its belief of honesty among Customs officials, that this act of the Collector has been styled variously, "conscience money," "eye salve for Rubi," "a sprat to catch a whale," &c.

HONORS TO JOVELLAR.

On Saturday last the City Council gave a complimentary banquet to Gen. Jovellar and his two daughters. Just before taking his seat the Captain General was handed a telegram announcing that the King had conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the military Order of San Fernando. This is the highest of all Spanish military orders, and it has a pension attached. Since the revision of the statutes of the Order this distinction has been conferred only upon Captain General Concha, Marques del Duero, who was killed in battle, and upon Lieut. Gens. Martinez Campos, and Jovellar, the pacificators of provinces. The Grand Cross was tendered to Jovellar when it was conferred upon Martinez Campos, but through delicacy he then declined it, being at the time President of the Council and Minister of War. A popular subscription—the maximum subscription per head being $10—has been started by the *Diario*, to purchase a befitting set of the insignia of this decoration to present to Gen. Jovellar, and has been successful in no common degree.

THE ROYAL FESTIVAL.

Sunday last was the saint's or fête day of King Alfonso, and was duly honored here by salutes from the forts and vessels of war in the harbor, and by a "*besamanos*" or court levee, held in the Government Palace, by the Captain General. The Casino Español gave a ball in the evening, which the Captain General and his two young daughters attended. The ball did not compare at all favorably in numbers or brilliancy with the one given last year upon the same occasion, on account of the short time intervening—only three days—between its announcement and occurrence, which did not give ladies who would otherwise have attended, time to arrange new toilets. The mixed character of the members of the Casino Español, made up in the greater part of the middle or industrial class of Spaniards, is also a bar to a select attendance at its soirées. Mme. la Marquesa of the Flowery Meadow, the Countess of Miel Moscabador, or any other of the fancifully betitled dames of Cuban society, whose husbands are Most Excellent Sirs and desire to be considered good and patriotic Spaniards and keep to the right side of the Casino magnates, do not care to attend a ball where they may meet their house porters' wives, and have their daughters pestered by the attentions of counter-jumpers who obsequiously wait upon them at their carriage steps when they go shopping during the day. Military and naval officers, however, turn out in force on such occasions, and crosses, medals, and decorations abound. The last occasion was no exception. On entering the Casino Jovellar was attended by the Board of Directors, the "Royal March" was played by a military band in the street, the King's portrait was uncovered in the principal hall, and dancing immediately commenced and was kept up till dawn. The Casino further complimented Gen. Jovellar with a supper of fifty covers, at which a number of patriotic toasts were drank. After this, at about 2 o'clock, his Excellency and daughters retired.

THE WAR.

The *Diario* publishes this morning the intelligence that, according to official data, the Corona and Habana Regiments, with a squadron of the Camajuani Volunteer Cavalry, defeated on the 25th instant, at the plantation "Zaza," near Remedios, a rebel band some 300 strong, under command of Pancho Jimenez, killing six of their number and dispersing them completely, the insurgents abandoning their horses, hammocks, clothes, and arms. Another report states that Pancho Jimenez, with an escort of thirty men, was encountered on the 21st, four days previously, by a column of the Isabel Chasseurs, and took to so hurried a flight that he left behind his saddle, watch, cloak, and other private property. The Spaniards also captured all the private and official correspondence of Jimenez's command with his day books, and recovered the plate of the church at Jibaro, which the insurgents had stolen a short time before. Their spoil was increased by several pieces of cloth, rice, coffee, a box of brandy, clothing, eleven horses and four mules, twenty-five saddles, and a variety of other effects, including some ammunition.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The last review of the situation and report of military operations published in the *Diario* in time for the Spanish mail steamer of the 25th, states that with the safe arrival of Captain General Jovellar in Cuba, the campaign would enter upon a new period of indefatigable activity and of combined action, rapid and simultaneous in all the departments, and especially in the extensive and wealthy districts of the villas. Scarcely had he fairly landed before Jovellar ordered the Commanding General of Matanzas, Brigadier Rivera, to continue at the head of the forces operating in the jurisdiction of Colon, and appointed Brigadiers Arminan and Lasso—both recently arrived from Spain—to be respectively Commanding General of Las Villas and chief of the Sagua Brigade. The reports of military operations, according to the *Diario*, show a constant movement on the part of the Spanish columns. But recent reports of the burning of four estates near Colon within the last few days plainly reveal the activity of the insurgents in their work of destruction, as well as their daring in bearding the Spanish forces. Three nights ago quite a large party of insurgents, under command of Harry Reeves, ("El Ynglesito,") and supposed to be the same party which burned Forcade's plantation, "El Porvenir," in the same district, made their appearance on the plantation "Desengaño," belonging to Don Juan O'Naghten, and completely destroyed it. This estate is the nearest one to Colon, and the insurgents burned it completely. The family were on the estate, but were assured that no harm would be done to them. The insurgents also burned three other estates situated very near Cardenas—the "San Blas," the "Favorito," and the "Telegrafo," and carried off the negroes of the estates. The *Diario* asserts that those estates where an armed force is stationed, no matter how small, if determined to repulse any attack of the enemy, run no danger whatever, as is proved by the official reports; whereas, on the other hand, the plantations which, through the negligence of their owners, have no garrison or guard, suffer the consequence of the rebels' "vandal instincts." The *Diario* cites the burning of the "Amaro" estate, the owner of which did not consider any armed guard necessary, and the repulse of an insurgent party which attempted on the 16th to destroy the estate "Angeles," situated near the railroad from Sitiecito to Encrucijada. This party did succeed in burning the empty storehouse and wooden platform landing on the estate. On the 18th some of the cane-fields of the "Conchita" were set fire to by the insurgents, but part of the Leon Battalion from Arimao extinguished the flames. The same day the river steamer Ceballos, engaged in plying to and fro on the Damuji River, was surprised by a party of insurgents, while lying at a wharf of the village Rodas, and was set on fire; but forces coming up, the daring rebels were driven off. The insurgents attacked the estate "Manzanares," near Sagua, on the 19th, and set fire to the cane-fields. The next day they burned the "Purio" estate, and carried off part of the negroes and cattle. It is supposed that they were the same party which, on the 16th, destroyed the "Flor de Cuba" plantation, also situated near Sagua. All the reports from the interior and the Villas tend to show that the insurgents are divided up into small bands, and carry out orders to burn and destroy certain estates fore-doomed by the chief leaders of the insurrection. Whenever the Spanish forces fall in with one of these small parties, the skirmish is invariably exaggerated into an action, and the number of the insurgents increased to respectable proportions. A telegram from the commanding General at Matanzas states that one of the columns of his command operating against the insurgents overtook a party of some two hundred on the 27th inst., and killed four of their number. Official reports also state that the zone of cultivation of Holguin was, on the 11th, invaded by the insurgents under Maceo, some one thousand in number, with 200 mounted men besides, who burned twelve houses in the outskirts of the villages Potrerillo and Arroyo la Playa, and killed nine volunteers. Troops were immediately sent against them from Gibara Fray Benito and other adjacent places, and the insurgents were repulsed with loss, leaving five of their number dead on the field. The official reports abound with details of encounters with small parties of insurgents, who are invariably put to flight with loss. Private advices state that the Spaniards do not report all the estates which are burned by the insurgents, and never mention those encounters in which they are worsted—but of such are military bulletins the world over.

WHOLESALE EXECUTION.

The *Union*, of Bejucal, of the 23d, states that at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, after having received spiritual consolation, the negroes Luis, Mateo, Eduardo Antonio, and Joaquin, mulatto Julian, and Chinaman Calixto were taken to the plantation "El Cristo" for the purpose of expiating, on the spot of its occurrence, the crime of assassination. They killed the overseer of the place a short time before.

FIRE AT MATANZAS.

A fire took place in Matanzas on the 21st inst. The large sugar warehouses and refinery of Messrs. Bari, Gavilan & Co. were totally destroyed. The loss is calculated at $80,000, although the buildings were insured for $30,000.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Havana has several distinguished visitors just arrived from New-York—the Austrian Prince Starhemberg, Prussian Baron Thielman, and Dr. Rodolf Blumm, Attaché of the Austrian Legation at Washington. They have visited the principal points of interest in the city—the Cathedral, Honrades's cigarette factory, &c., paid their respects to the Captain General, and "done" Havana pretty thoroughly.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Juvenile Opera Company commenced a season of twelve performances at the Tacon Theatre on last Saturday evening, playing in "La Grande Duchesse" to an exceptionally large house. The talent of these little artists is universally recognized, and as their performances are in Spanish, they are better appreciated here than they were in the United States. The theatre is crowded every night. The Teatro Cervantes, a "variety" theatre, has received a reinforcement in the shape of four *danseuses* recently arrived from the United States. So enthusiastic is the "localist" of the *Voz de Cuba* over this event that, like Silas Wegg, he drops into poetry and treats his readers to the following specimen of verse, printed in English:

> "The Cervantes dancing company
> Has arrived with the Miss,
> And the four are very pretty,
> Are very pretty indeed"!!

A GAS COMPANY COMPLAINS OF EXTORTION.

The San Francisco *Call* has the following reference to a case decided in that city: "The State Harbor Commissioners were plaintiffs and the San Francisco Gas Company defendants. The Commissioners sue the company for wharfage on a quantity of coal and the company sets up as answer that on previous occasions the Commissioners had overcharged them in sums sufficient to balance the disputed accounts. The court ruled that previous extortions had nothing to do with the present case, and consequently the company must pay precisely the same as if it had not been the victim of extortion. A different ruling might have placed the Gas Company in a very unenviable position. If bills, correct in themselves, may be resisted on the ground that on some previous occasion the party to whom the bill was due had overcharged the debtor, the Gas Company on some of these fine mornings might find it difficult to collect its monthly bills. As it is, many tolerably good Christians will rejoice that the Gas Company has been squeezed just a little, for the prevailing impression is that the squeezing is usually on the other side."

LIBERAL DONATIONS.

The Albany *Journal* says: "Thomas Dunn, a venerable, well-known, and greatly respected citizen, has made the following generous donations: To the Albany Orphan Asylum, $4,000; Albany Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless, $4,000; Children's Friend Society, $4,000; Albany Hospital, $4,000; House of Shelter, $1,000. These gifts are to be held as a permanent investment, the interest only to be expended for the benevolent objects of each society. Mr. Dunn is an old and highly-esteemed retired merchant, who was born and continues to reside in this city. And when we consider his means, which are moderate in comparison, though ample for his unostentatious habits of living, these gifts are princely in amount, and alike judicious in the objects selected and creditable to the heart of the giver."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The scheme for deepening the River Irwell, and thereby making Manchester a shipping port has been revived.

A number of the citizens of Dublin have resolved to forward to the Queen a request to visit the Irish capital this year.

A London paper says that it is Republicanism in France which necessitates the Empire, or at any rate personal government.

According to a recent census the population of Japan is 33,300,675, which shows an increase of 189,850 within the last three years.

In Germany they have introduced a new system of drying eggs. A "condensed egg factory" has been established at Passau, with an agency in London.

The medical officers of health of the City of London have been discussing the prospects of a reappearance of the plague in England and on the Continent.

A Scotch papers states that Dr. Kenealy lately sold his wig, gown, and bands to the proprietor of a wax-works exhibition at Glasgow. He got £20 for them.

Some witnesses who refused recently at Rome to be sworn on the Scriptures, have been sentenced to six days' imprisonment and to pay the cost of their conviction.

The contract has been taken and the preliminary arrangements have been completed for raising the iron-clad Vanguard. The work will be proceeded with very shortly.

It has been determined to restore the west front of St. David's Cathedral at Carmarthen, and to erect therein a memorial window as a tribute to the memory of the late Bishop Thirlwall.

The number of persons who received relief in London under the Poor laws in the year 1875 was only 3.2 per cent. of the population. The decrease compared with 1874 was no less than 4.8 per cent.

The total amount subscribed for the relief of sufferers by the inundations in France amounted to 25,500,000 francs. The whole of it was distributed under the superintendence of Mme. MacMahon and a committee.

A Copenhagen correspondent says that "nearly all the editors and sub-editors of the Danish organs in Sleswick are either in jail or have prosecutions carried on against them by the German Government."

At a meeting of underwriters and ship-owners at Newcastle on Tyne, the other day, it was decided to recommend to the Government that ships of British and foreign register carrying deck-loads of timber be prohibited from entering into ports of the United Kingdom at all seasons of the year.

Chang, the Chinese giant, is said to be residing with his wife at Shanghai, where he was lately received into the Baptist communion. It may be known that Chang's height is 7 feet 8 inches, but his sister is eight inches taller than himself, and the whole family—father, mother, and four brothers—rival him in height.

The game of polo, long popular in India and recently introduced with much success into England, has been adopted in Buenos Ayres. Papers received by the last mail give an account of a game played by sides selected respectively from the Christian and Indian elements of the population. After a close struggle the former were victorious.

A society is in process of formation in France which will have for its object the promotion of the study of dialects peculiar to particular provinces in the country. Many of these dialects are real languages having a grammar and syntax of their own, and the society promises much that is of both historical and philological interest as a result of their labors.

It is stated that the project of an interchange of territory between France and England on the west coast of Africa has been abandoned, chiefly on account of the opposition of the English colonists to being turned into Frenchmen. It is now likely that the French settlements will be purchased by England instead.

A new religious movement is reported among some of the non-Aryan tribes of India, under the leadership of one Soorjea. He preaches worship of one God, peace and good-will. His followers take an oath to abstain from all crimes and offenses, spirituous liquors, and causing death to any living thing. They bind themselves to live by the produce of the soil, and to bathe before eating.

A movement is on foot in Ireland to establish an "Irish Church Divinity School," and to ask for a sum of £400,000, the same as was voted to Maynooth, from the British Government. Mr. Disraeli is said to be favorable to the plan, and after what he has said in his essay on "Italy and her Church," Mr. Gladstone cannot consistently oppose it.

In the middle of a representation of "East Lynn," at the theatre at Cambridge, lately, the company, led by one of the actresses, struck on account of not having received their salaries. The manager thereupon came forward and summarily threw the lady head foremost into the orchestra pit. But this did not mend matters, and the audience had to be dismissed, receiving their money back at the door.

A young man has been brought before the Police Court at Bordeaux on a charge of "having committed an outrage on religion, under very aggravated circumstances." He had assumed the surplice of one of the clergymen at the Church of St. Delphia, and was in the act of hearing a "penitent" when he was discovered. The court ordered him to be imprisoned for six days, and to pay a fine of 25 francs.

The Irishmen in Dublin who fought each other over the O'Connell Centenary are now renewing the conflict over the momentous question as to whether, in his proposed statue, the "great agitator" is to be dressed in a frock coat or a cloak. One of the anti-cloak advocates said that the committee "should seek to have a monument of the man who shouldered his umbrella like a pike, and kicked as if he were kicking Protestant ascendency before him, and not that of an old man in his decline—his cloaked decline." The sculptor is puzzled, but the fight is not yet ended.

Here is a description of the proceedings of an Irish jury which may possibly throw some light on those of other juries. A young man was on trial at the Quarter Sessions at Tralee for embezzlement. The jury acquitted him, "believing he had committed a mistake." The Chairman asked for an explanation. "We believe," said the foreman, "it was all a mistake of the poor man, your worship." "But," rejoined the Chairman, "the case was fully proved, gentlemen." "It was," remarked one of the jurors, "his first offense of the kind, your worship." "We did not like to be hard upon the poor fellow," added another juror. "But," replied the Chairman, "that will not do for the administration of justice." "Oh, Sir," exclaimed a third juror, "do let the poor fellow go now." Of course, under these circumstances, the further detention of the prisoner was impossible, and so the "poor fellow" was accordingly "let go."

The correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, who has followed the Prince of Wales in his tour through India, relates an amusing story of an over-zealous policeman. While in Ceylon, the Prince paid a visit to the public gardens at Colombo, and a police officer noticing that a "tall gentleman with a heavy beard" was following close behind him, went up to him and said in an angry tone: "Why the devil don't you take your hat off, Sir!" The gentleman replied that when he met the Prince, or had occasion to address him, he took his hat off, but that at other times he remained covered. As the policeman had not the power to compel him to walk bareheaded, he contented himself with hinting in a menacing tone: "You had better stand back, and not dog his Royal Highness like that." The correspondent of the *Temps* adds that the police officer, when he ascertained that the "suspicious character" was the Duke of Sutherland, "was on the point of falling to the ground senseless, as one who had had a sunstroke." But French correspondents are prone to invention.

COAL FIELDS IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

The Norwood *Commercial Advertiser* has the following: "Mr. John J. Owens, geologist, who has been on a tour of inspection in St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, and has discovered a superior quality of hard coal in a range of mountains situated on the easterly side of the St. Regis River, in Franklin County. He states that this coal-bed is eight feet deep, and he has succeeded in tracing the lead over twenty-one miles. He has also discovered extensive beds of iron ore, copper, &c. The development of these mines will be of incalculable benefit to [illegible]

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—NORMA, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Theresa Titiens.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FALSE SHAME—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Arnott, Miss Maria Gordon. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2—CONCERT under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It is by no means agreeable to us to be again compelled to give up any portion of our columns to statements in reference to the case of Mr. BEECHER. When the long trial of last year came to an end, we endeavored to give a summary of the proceedings, and there, as our readers will bear witness, we were anxious to let the matter drop. But the friends and members of Plymouth Church have persistently forced it on the public attention, and now, whether we will or not, the facts connected with Mr. BEECHER'S alleged crime must be discussed over again—first in consequence of Mr. BOWEN'S statement, next through the meeting of the "Advisory Council" which is soon to be held at the instigation of Plymouth Church itself. Mr. BOWEN'S statement is drawn forth by the complaint or "grievances" of "Brother S. V. WHITE," who demanded of Mr. BOWEN that if "he knew anything against" Mr. BEECHER, "he should make it known, and that if he did not know anything he should say so." He further called for a meeting of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church to hear the said "grievances," and it is in reply to this challenge that Mr. BOWEN now comes forward with his story. This much it is necessary that the reader should clearly understand, in order that he may see how it is that the scandal is now revived in such a shape as that the newspapers are obliged to occupy themselves with it.

Mr. BOWEN defends himself against the charge of slandering the Pastor of Plymouth Church by asserting, in the first place, that he has not slandered him, and in the next, by the statement that the alleged slanders are true. He asks for a committee of the church to investigate all his words and deeds, and then goes on to refer to facts which have come to his knowledge, showing that Mr. BEECHER has "betrayed the sanctity of home," and committed various other most serious offenses. It cannot be alone to the Tilton case that he refers, for he expressly says that his information came from "dear friends," "years before the present scandal was published." He thus leads us to infer that there are other cases of a similar nature in the background. He concludes by saying, "I solemnly give it as my unwavering opinion, in view of all the facts and evidence presented to me, that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, without even the shadow of doubt in my mind, is guilty of the awful crimes of adultery, perjury, and hypocrisy." This is a terrible accusation, all the more so since the man who makes it demands an inquiry into the evidence on which it is founded. With regard to that evidence, it will be time enough to express an opinion when it is produced; at present, however, it is only too clear that Mr. BEECHER is placed in a most unfortunate position. Unless Mr. BOWEN can be proved to be a most foul and wicked calumniator, the day is approaching when Mr. BEECHER will be compelled, in his own brief but forcible language, to "step down and out"—a result of this dreadful scandal which no one will be able to look upon without sorrow and regret.

People who believe the stories now set afloat every day about Secretary BRISTOW must come to the conclusion that he is leading a very uncomfortable life. First it is the President who bursts "violently" into his room, and has an appalling scene with him. Secretary BRISTOW himself makes no secret of the fact that his relations with the President are of the most friendly kind, but that little fact has no weight with the persons who insist on representing them as engaged in a life-to-death encounter. Yesterday the story was varied by a change of one of the combatants. This time it is Senator CONKLING who disturbs the Secretary's peace of mind by going at him *vi et armis*, and resisting the discharge of some one in the Treasury Department. It is a great mercy that one of these two public men was not killed on the spot. "The interview," says the reporter—who no doubt had his ear glued to the key-hole all the time—"was of so furious a character that the former (CONKLING) remarked as he left the office of the latter (BRISTOW) that he would never enter it again." Happily, no blood was spilled. We can quite believe that the person most annoyed by these imaginative tales is Secretary BRISTOW himself. He is doing his duty faithfully, and establishing a strong hold upon the confidence of the public. Perhaps for that very reason he is made the subject of gossip such as a parcel of old women in the country would be ashamed to repeat over a cup of tea. But, as we pointed out yesterday, we are now passing through the period of rumor-making—we will not say lying, because that is a coarse word—and we may confidently recommend all sensible persons to believe only about one-half of what they hear and read. That will be a very liberal allowance to make.

The new Tariff bill appears to find but small favor with the Democrats of the House. Mr. WOOD is opposed to it, and there is no sign yet of any disposition to take it up. The worst of proposing such a measure is that it unsettles many branches of trade, and leaves merchants and tradesmen uncertain how to act. That, however, is a necessary evil attaching to any reconstruction of the tariff. We cannot but think it highly improbable that the Democrats will be able to deal successfully with so intricate a subject this session.

The trial of Gen. BABCOCK is expected to open on Monday next, and in the meantime it seems only fair and right that no outside attempts should be made to prejudice his case. The proceedings which have taken place thus far in reference to all persons accused of complicity with the "Whisky Ring," afford ample assurance that justice will be done. No one can deny that the prosecutions have been conducted with entire honesty, and yet at the same time with great energy. This is enough. We must not assume beforehand that the persons yet to be tried are either innocent or guilty—the evidence alone can decide that. The *Tribune*, however, is evidently determined to settle Gen. BABCOCK'S case at once, and is at any rate seeking to create an impression adverse to him. He is accused of the offense of "reserving parlors and bedrooms for himself and twenty friends" in a St. Louis hotel, and of seeking to overawe a "rebel jury" by "a superabundant display of magnificence and pomp." The public expect to see justice take its course, but such a display of small personal spite as this will only excite disgust. These trials in St. Louis ought to satisfy the most rancorous nature, and it is always a scandalous thing to see newspapers endeavoring to arouse the hostility of a jury toward a man who is shortly to answer for his actions before a solemn tribunal.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

As usual, some of the most important work of the Legislature consists in adjusting the affairs of this City. Already, twenty or thirty bills have been introduced in regard to our Municipal affairs, and the greater part of the time devoted to debate, in the Assembly at least, has been taken up with the consideration of City legislation. We assume that it is the honest intention of both houses of the Legislature to give New-York a more economical and more efficient government, and to prefer the interests of the tax-payers at large to those of any set of officials or political jobbers whatever. That being so, there are some obvious considerations which ought to guide the Legislature in dealing with matters affecting the property and the pockets of this community. No saving can be effected in the cost of conducting the City Government, no diminution can be made in the growing mass of our local debt, without arousing the hostility of those who have personal reasons for perpetuating extravagance and waste. These persons, whether politicians, contractors who are "inside politics," claim-lawyers, or real estate speculators, are pretty sure to make themselves heard before the Legislature. The general body of tax-payers, on the other hand, are but seldom represented before legislative committees. The official guardians of their interests in the City cannot employ persons qualified to state the arguments in favor of some complex measure of reform legislation. They have no funds to pay for such services, and, if they had, they would be accused of "lobbying" if they used them for any such purpose. It is only in exceptional cases, therefore, that the public can be directly represented at the hearing of bills which may affect their collective interests to the amount of millions of dollars.

But the theory is that the members of the Legislature themselves are the guardians of the public welfare in all such matters. The majority of people evidently consider them so, since it is extremely difficult to induce even those whom they most directly concern to take any interest in the details of pending legislation. We hear grumbling enough after the effect of some piece of legislative jobbery begins to tell, but repeated experiences of the almost absolute power which the Legislature possesses over their property fail to convince such people that the proper time to arrest spoliation by statute is before the law has been enacted. It appears to be still less obvious to the mass of tax-payers that the proper way to get rid of oppressive laws is to give some active support to those who labor for their repeal or improvement. A little vigilance on the part of the people would probably be the most effective way of reminding members of the Legislature that they are elected solely to promote the public interests. But whatever be the shortcomings of the people in regard to looking after their own affairs, the duty of the Legislature is plain. Its members have hardly performed their entire duty, when they proceed to deal with this or the other measure of public utility on the assumption that because nobody has appeared to defend it against attack, therefore nobody wants it. It is their business to familiarize themselves with the details of their work, and to be able to appreciate the true force and character of the opposition excited by any proposal of administrative or other reform.

If this is true in regard to the duty of legislators in dealing with bills presented for their consideration, there is a still more decided obligation on their part to take all possible means to understand the scope and meaning of all bills which they introduce and advocate. So far as we have observed, Mr. FISH'S treatment of the city bills introduced by him and reported from his committee affords a very fair illustration of the satisfactory results of a painstaking study of the technical points which such measures involve. On the other hand, the bill introduced by Mr. WOODIN, in regard to our local affairs, affords an example of the kind of mistakes likely to be made in dealing with complex questions of administration. The major portion of that bill is similar in character to certain bills now before the Assembly Committee on Cities. Its general drift, with the exception of the first two sections, is excellent. Yet it would be possible to go over it clause by clause, and point out provisions which are unworkable, unintelligible, or contradictory. What is the meaning, for example, of the "legislative powers" which it is proposed to take from the departments and confer on the Board of Aldermen? Are they powers of legislation or powers conferred by legislation? If the latter, can any one realize the splendor of that era of Municipal jobbery when not a roadway can be mended or a tree planted without the consent of the Board of Aldermen? If the former construction is intended, can the introducer of the bill, or any one else, tell what it means? Then, does the annual allowance of $1,000,000, mentioned in section 5, apply to any single work of one of the departments, or to all the work for which assessments are to be laid, of all the departments? The language will stand either construction, but the difference covers all the interval between rather partial economy and unbridled extravagance. The section which refers to the issue of bonds to pay for work executed under special laws is equally ambiguous. The bill prescribes duties impossible to perform in requiring a statement of the amounts of assessments before they are confirmed, and of the cost of contracts before the quantities of work performed or materials furnished have been ascertained. It proposes to increase the sinking fund, or, in other words, to reduce the debt to the amount of about four millions a year at the expense of the tax-payers, and it forbids the "bridging over" of bonds payable from the sinking fund, which is already forbidden by law. Altogether, the bill is a fair example of how apparently good intentions can be rendered useless, if not mischievous, from lack of information. As such, it is precisely the kind of law-making which the present Legislature should most sedulously avoid.

THE CANONIZATION OF THE GREENBACK.

It is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that the inflation madness prevails largely among the agricultural and industrial classes of the West and the South, and to some extent of other sections of the country. A large proportion of the Western and Southern journals of both political parties, on whatever other points they may disagree, are unanimous in praise of the "battle-born and blood-stained" greenback. To judge from all that is going on, a stranger to our recent history might imagine that the greenback was some tutelary national divinity, to which the nation's salvation is due, and which must be propitiated by unlimited incense and laudation. In support of this canonization of the greenback, it is declared to be the poor man's money, while gold is the money of the capitalist—the instrument by which he extorts from the laborer an undue share of the products of his industry. This is a most mischievous fallacy, but, fortunately, it admits of easy refutation.

It has been shown over and over again that wages rise much more slowly than commodities, under an excessive and depreciated currency. DAVID A. WELLS, in his admirable reports, has proved this by abundant and unanswerable figures. The reason for this fact lies on the surface. Under a depreciated and fluctuating currency, it is uncertain from day to day what the next day's price of any commodity will be. Every merchant who sells on time, as most merchants do, must add a percentage to the price of his goods as a sort of insurance against a further depreciation of the currency. Every dealer through whose hands they pass repeats the process, until, by the time they reach the consumer, an addition has been made to their price wholly disproportionate to the premium on gold. Not so with wages. The laborer cannot fix the price of his labor. He must get work at some price, or starve. Hard necessity compels him to sell his labor for what it will fetch. Its price is determined, not by the prices of commodities, but by the number of laborers seeking employment, and the amount of capital ready to be employed in the payment of wages. An inflated currency directly and powerfully tends to impair this fund, by withdrawing capital from safe and orderly industry into wild and disastrous speculation. The millions of capital dissipated during the last fifteen years in the half-forgotten frenzy of oil speculation, and in visionary mining and railway enterprises, were taken out of the productive capital of the country, and, by impairing the fund out of which he was to be paid, lessened the wages of the laborer. They gave labor temporary employment, it is true, but once spent, they were gone forever as irreclaimably as though consumed by fire. Capital employed in productive industry, on the contrary, continually reproduces itself, and sets aside each year an ever-increasing fund for the reward of labor. The laborer is doubly injured by paper-money—by the rise of everything he buys, and by the depreciation of the only thing he has to sell. A debased currency may conceal from him the depreciation of his wages—in fact, this is one of its cruelest and wickedest effects—but none the less does it exist.

It is customary for the inflationists to ascribe the present stagnation of the mining and iron industries to the insufficiency of the currency, and this notion seems to be largely entertained by the laborers themselves. The drunkard might as well ascribe the headache that follows a debauch to his not having drank enough. The speculative spirit begotten by overissues of paper was in a great degree the cause of the reckless prosecution of railway enterprises beyond the needs of the country, thus stimulating the mines and iron mills into abnormal activity. When the overstrained credit of the projectors of these enterprises broke, as sooner or later it could not fail to do, the recoil involved in common distress all the industries dependent on them. Further issues of currency, at the best, could only cause a repetition of this disastrous experience—unhealthy activity for a time, followed by a crash plunging the laborer into still deeper distress.

A depreciated currency is equally injurious to the farmer—at least to the farmer who produces the great staples which, by exportation are brought into competition with the products of other countries. The foreign price of these controls the price in our market. The foreign price is paid in gold, and the currency price here can be no greater than the gold price with the current premium added. But, as we have shown in the case of the laborer, the price of all the commodities that the farmer buys is enhanced in much greater ratio than the price of gold. The currency price of the farmer's wheat is increased by paper money, at the present price of gold, only about thirteen per cent., while the price of everything which he buys is increased by a much larger percentage. Morever, the merchant who exports the produce does not receive immediate returns. He cannot tell whether the price of gold when he receives the returns will be greater or less than at the time the purchase is made. To protect himself against the possibility of its rise, he must make a deduction from the price which he would pay were he sure that the currency would not depreciate in the meantime. In this way does the uncertainty as to the value of the currency in which the payment will be made operate to the double disadvantage of the farmer as well as of the laborer, by increasing the price of everything he buys and cheapening everything he sells. He receives less for his wheat and his corn, and he pays more for his clothing, his furniture, and his implements. Thus does this much-vaunted "poor man's money," which, we are told, is to rescue down-trodden labor from beneath the heel of the capitalist, rob both the laborer and the farmer of a share of the honest fruits of their toil.

DEAK.

The present generation has witnessed the triumph of the struggle for free government in Hungary, and the successful accomplishment of Italian unity. In each case the result was wrought by patriotic statesmanship, and not by blind enthusiasm. KOSSUTH and MAZZINI, who, twenty-five years ago, represented in the minds of most men the national aspirations of their respective countrymen, demanded too much, and failed to secure anything. CAVOUR and DEAK sought possible ends by intelligent means, and lived to see their efforts crowned by virtual success. They knew how to persevere, but they also knew when and what to yield, while the two apostles of impossible republicanism knew only how to follow with unswerving footsteps a political will-o'-the-wisp, which finally led them far away from the sympathies, and even the memories, of their countrymen.

Of these four men, FRANCIS DEAK, at whose funeral an Archduke and an Archduchess of Austria were present, and the President of a Hungarian Parliament pronounced an oration, was certainly the most successful, and was, perhaps, the greatest. He alone achieved all that he sought. CAVOUR, indeed, lived to see that the union of Italy was inevitable, but he died while Rome and Venice were held against the nation by French or Austrian troops. DEAK, who, while KOSSUTH was plotting new insurrections that could only end in bloody failure, labored for the autonomy and freedom of his country by peaceable means, finally saw a Hungarian King crowned at Pesth and a Hungarian Parliament legislating for a free and contented people. His success was complete and absolute, and it was won without the cost of a single life or the sacrifice of any right or principle. It is the universal testimony of men of all parties that DEAK was an unselfish and stainless patriot. Not only was his personal character above suspicion, but he disdained to use the weapons of intrigue and the statesmanship of mere expediency. He sought liberty for her own sake, and his means were as pure as his purpose. CAVOUR, on the contrary, was as ready to clasp hands with NAPOLEON as with GARIBALDI, and to pacify the former could order men-of-war to stop the very expedition of the latter to Marsala which he had secretly supplied with arms. It is, moreover, difficult to decide how much CAVOUR was at heart in love with freedom. His devotion to the House of Savoy was unquestionable, and the success of his project of making VICTOR EMMANUEL King of Italy involved the unification of Italy under a free government. Whether the man who, in his earlier days, proposed a law against the freedom of the Sardinian press, who urged the King, after the battle of Novara, to set aside the Constitution, and who sold Nice and Savoy, cared more for Italy than he did for a dynasty is by no means certain. At all events, his warmest admirers cannot conceal the fact that his great work was not accomplished without the use of means which need an apology, and that his honesty was scarcely commensurate with his ability. There is, however, not one incident in the whole career of DEAK which calls for explanation, and there is no room to ask whether his devotion to Hungary was subordinate to any other scheme or was soiled by any chicanery.

If DEAK rose above CAVOUR in the sincerity of his devotion to national freedom, his greater superiority to KOSSUTH in this respect was still more evident. At first, there is no doubt that KOSSUTH, like MAZZINI, regarded liberty as the end, of which the republic was the means. It is equally certain that in time both came to look upon the republic as the only object which a patriot could seek. With all his professed devotion to Italian unity, MAZZINI plotted to establish a republic at Naples independent of and hostile to the Italian Kingdom; and KOSSUTH, in spite of his love and sacrifices for Hungary, could accept nothing short of a Hungarian republic, and even denounced DEAK because he preferred the substance of liberty to the name of independence. Had DEAK insisted upon an independent Hungarian republic, he would have ended his life in exile, and Hungary would to-day be governed by Austrian Generals. He was as inflexible in his demands as was KOSSUTH, but he asked only for what Austria could honorably grant. He was as persistent and as consistent as KOSSUTH, but while the latter's consistent devotion to a chimera brought nothing to his countrymen, and only disappointment and failure to himself, the former's tireless labors for a possible end won a splendid and permanent success.

It is impossible that the lesson taught by the careers of DEAK and CAVOUR should be without its lasting influence upon the friends of free government in Europe. They have seen that while the Kossuths, the Mazzinis, the Castelars, and the Ledru Rollins have achieved nothing, the wise efforts of men of moderate views and peaceful measures have accomplished magnificent results. Twenty years ago Italy was a geographical expression and Hungary an Austrian barrack. Free Italy and free Hungary exist to-day, not because MAZZINI and KOSSUTH made eloquent speeches and plotted crazy insurrections, but because CAVOUR and DEAK understood what to ask and how to gain it. The day of conspirators and revolutionary crusaders is probably ended, and henceforth European liberals will put their trust in leaders who prefer statesmanship to insurrection, and intelligent patriotism to unreasoning enthusiasm.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

The number of visitors to the Centennial grounds has already become very great. There is, of course, little to be seen there yet, except the structures themselves. But the opportunity of looking at these is well worth the trouble, not only of a ride or walk from any part of Philadelphia, but of a considerable journey from beyond that city.

The leading feature of interest in a view of the Centennial Buildings is their immense size. The main Exhibition Building is 1,880 feet long and 464 feet wide. To illustrate its magnitude by a reference to New-York localities, it would about cover the space inclosed by Wall, Nassau, Beekman, and William streets. The dimensions of this vast edifice are not generally at first appreciated by the spectator, a circumstance which, as intelligent persons who have traveled much are generally aware, is not at all unusual in regard to the first impression made by a very large object. Machinery Hall, which is next in size to the main Exhibition Building, is 1,402 by 360 feet, with an annex of 208 by 210 feet. The Agricultural Building is 540 by 820 feet. These three structures cover respectively about twenty, thirteen, and ten acres. The Art Gallery and Horticultural Hall are much smaller, though they would anywhere else be regarded as immense buildings. Besides these five structures, there is a great number of others, large and small, completed or in process of erection within the inclosure. The aggregate area occupied by all the buildings on the grounds will, as nearly as we can estimate, be about sixty-five acres.

To any one who has observed the progress of the Centennial Buildings, the rapidity with which they have been constructed cannot fail to appear highly remarkable. It is no exaggeration to say that a great town has grown up on the grounds in a few months. The amount of room within the various buildings is fully equal to the aggregate number of cubic feet inclosed by roofs and walls in an ordinary city of eight or ten thousand inhabitants. But to build up such a city within so short a period would, in any position where a sufficient number of mechanics could have ready access, be a good deal less difficult performance than to erect in the same length of time edifices like the Centennial Buildings. It requires no special ingenuity, where workmen and materials enough are at hand, to put up several hundred houses in the same time that would be needed to put up one. But to construct a single edifice that is as large as several hundred houses is a very different and much more complicated operation.

A circumstance still more noticeable in some respects than the rapidity with which these building have been constructed, is the excellence of the workmanship. All of them, except the Art Gallery and Horticultural Hall, are intended to be removed after the close of the Exhibition. The natural impression in reference to structures thus designed for a mere temporary purpose would be that they would prove rather rough pieces of work. But there is a finish, a precision, an elegance, and a thoroughness in the workmanship of these buildings that would do no discredit to edifices intended to stand for centuries. The freedom from mistakes in the various plans and preparations has been amazing. If all the men engaged in the work had, ever since their boyhood, made a business of constructing Centennial buildings, it would have been scarcely possible for them to do better. It is certain, at all events, that men who have been thus from their boyhood employed in specific occupations rarely do anything like so well.

Another eminently noticeable feature of the Centennial Buildings is the union of practical common sense and good taste displayed in them. It is no very uncommon accomplishment to be able to make a building either handsome or useful. But the faculty of combining the two qualities is much more unfrequent. That this happy combination is shown in a very admirable and unusual manner in the structures in question is the uniform opinion of persons who have had an opportunity of seeing and examining them. And it must be recollected that no one has yet seen them except at a decided disadvantage. Rough ground, piles of lumber and other materials, heaps of rubbish, and unfinished lawns and walks are by no means an improvement to their appearance, as any one who has ever built a house or watched the progress of one that was being built, especially in the country, will readily understand.

The Centennial Buildings will be not only places for the reception of articles of exhibition, but, in a most important sense, articles of exhibition themselves. They will show in a manner that cannot be surpassed by anything that may be placed within them what American designers and mechanics can do. And they will form a department which will be certain to attract attention. The marked success that has been achieved in their construction cannot possibly fail to be observed; and it must of necessity contribute in an eminently gratifying degree to the reputation of American skill and workmanship.

A SIGN IN THE SKY.

It is so easy to see signs and wonders in the firmament that it is not surprising that sailors note strange portents in the sky and in the ocean expanse. Nor should it be thought an amazing thing that the crew of a British frigate, on its way to India, should discover in the horizon a sign of the decadence of British trade in the East. The *Crocodile*, of her Majesty's service, was voyaging through the Straits of Babel-mandeb, when the people on board, at sunset, on the 11th of December, saw a band or streak of light, about fifteen degrees above the horizon, which assumed a strange form. In a zig-zag course this luminous apparition extended to the zenith, and gradually took the shape of a quaint signature on the evening sky. As a spectacle it is described as "being too uncommon and uncanny to be beautiful," and as the beholders gazed in awe, the mysterious signal assumed the form of letters which spelled against the fading sky this legend—"SHWIRTZ."

To the casual observer, these letters might not have any meaning whatever. "Shwirtz" means nothing; or if it mean anything, it is in an unknown tongue. But the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with a touch of that conscience which makes cowards of us all, declares that the sign in the sky, like that which once guided CONSTANTINE to the conquest of the heathen, is addressed to mankind. The word, it declares is "Shirts," and should raise a fear that it has reference to adulterated cotton goods exported to India. Part of this explication is undoubtedly in consonance with astrological theories, as well as with accepted facts. The language of the skies may not be English, French, or Chaldaic. It may be a form of communication which shall be read and known by all men. But as "Shwirtz" was addressed to the British tar, we must assume that it was intended to be understood by him. The crew of the *Crocodile*, in their panic, made an error; the portent plainly related to "Shirts."

This is not the first time that omens have been observed in the sky, the sea, and on the earth. The flight of birds, the size and shapes of goose bones, the condition of a fowl's entrails, and the color of a fish's blood, have each, in their time, determined the fate of empires and the fortunes of thrones. Even in our own day—to say nothing of the prognostications of Egyptian soothsayers and Roman augurs—the dumb have spoken, and the insensate forces of Nature have unwillingly contributed to that knowledge of hidden things which man has acquired. In 1843, when the New-England States were shaken by a belief that the world was about to be consumed, a farmer, working in his potato field, cracked open a lump of stone and earth, from which hopped a toad. This creature, opening his mouth, said in good English speech, "In ninety days the world shall be destroyed." So saying, he turned over on his back and died. The farmer fled in dismay to the nearest "minister," who reassured him with a Bible text to the effect that in the mouths of two or more witnesses every word of prophecy should be established. There was but one frog. Similarly, an aged hen about the same time laid an egg on which the mystic date—1843—which MILLER had fixed as the limit of the world's existence—plainly appeared. There was but one such hen. It is now 1876, and the world yet stands unconsumed.

For all this, however, the portent in the skies near Aden may mean mischief to the British cotton trade in the East. It is not, as has been suggested, a warning that English cotton is adulterated—that is to say, stuffed with sizing instead of warp and filling—but because the American cottons are running these out of the market. The Anglo-Oriental newspapers make much ado about this commercial phenomenon. One would suppose, to read the lamentations which reach us from Asia, that Lowell and Fall River were supplanting Manchester. The facts and figures of the *Economist* do not sustain any such theory. Compared with 1874, the past year shows an increase in the export of cotton goods to China and Japan. There is, however, a falling off in the export to Bengal, Madras, the Straits Settlements, Bombay, and Australia. This decrease is very marked, but it is hardly large enough, one would suppose, to warrant the display of a supernatural warning of "Shirts" in the skies above the Straits of Babel-mandeb. And although the anxious competitors for the Oriental trade in bleached, unbleached, printed, and mixed cotton goods may see that the total British export has fallen off a million pounds or more in value, there is no good reason why we should suppose that our manufactures are to supplant those of Great Britain immediately. The lament of the *Straits Times* and the Hong Kong *Press* is a little premature. It is barely possible that the "quaint signature" of "Shwirtz," or "Shirts," seen near Aden, may have been a sign of an imagination disturbed by too close an attention to arrack.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated at the Academy of Music, last evening, with the same cast as on Monday. To-day, Mme. Titiens will appear in a matinée representation, the doors of the house opening at 12:30 o'clock. We are glad to observe that two supplementary performances of opera are to occur next week. On Wednesday, Mme. Titiens will sing in "Norma," and, on Friday, she may be heard in "La Favorita." Seats for both entertainments can now be secured.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Thomas' extra matinée concert will occur at Steinway Hall, to-day.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their habitual matinée entertainment, to-day.

Mr. O. D. Byron acts both afternoon and evening, to-day, at Wood's Museum.

"Rose Michel" will to-day have two performances at the Union Square Theatre.

A matinée performance of "Julius Cæsar" is announced for to-day, at Booth's Theatre.

The last matinée performance of "Married in Haste" is announced for to-day, at Wallack's.

"False Shame" will be the attraction at the Brooklyn Theatre, this afternoon and to-night.

An afternoon representation of "Pique" may be attended to-day, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Matinée representations are announced for to-day at the Olympic and Eagle Theatres, and at the Parisian Varieties.

A benefit representation for the Young Men's Hebrew Association takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. It is given under the direction of Mr. Augustin Daly, and its programme is to include "Nan, the Good for Nothing," "Customs of the Country," and "The Honeymoon," with Mrs. Barney Williams and Miss Bijou Heron in the principal rôles.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. John E. Owens was in Albany this week.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was this week in Pittsburg.

Mrs. Emma Waller is acting in San Francisco.

Miss Agnes Booth was in Indianapolis, this week.

Mrs. Oates was this week at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Miss Maggie Mitchell was this week in Washington.

Mr. McCullough was this week at the Boston Theatre.

Mr. Charles Pope acted this week at the St. Louis Olympic.

Mr. Ben De Bar was at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, this week.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers was this week at the Providence Opera-house.

Lotta was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons starts for Japan, by way of California, to-morrow.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe was this week at Ford's, in Baltimore.

Miss Emma Dunning has married Mr. Edward Trafford, a Colorado millionaire.

While Miss Thursby was in Boston, last week, she fell upon the ice and fractured one of the bones of an arm.

Mlle. Bettie Remmelsberg had a narrow escape from death by fire on the stage in Rochester on Monday.

Mr. Runnion's comedy called "Running a Corner" was the attraction at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Lingards are in Australasia.

Miss Neilson is acting at the Haymarket Theatre, in London.

Mme. Csillag, who is past singing on the operatic stage, has been nominated a Professor at the Vienna Conservatoire.

M. Faure has consented to postpone his tour with M. Merelli till the 16th of May. He will sing then at Vienna and in London.

The complete Merelli Vienna Opera Troupe is Patti, Lucca, Heilbron, Mariani, Cari, Nicolini, Capoul, Strozzi, Zannetti, and Zucchini.

During 294 performances at the Vienna Opera-house last year, but three novelties ("La Reine de Saba," "La Sauvage Apprivoisée," and "Carmen,") have been produced.

Sir Michael Costa has, unhappily, not yet recovered his health, and indeed, he was for a day or two very much worse. He was, however, by the latest advices, in a fair way to be well again in a week or two. Sir Michael has been suffering from a severe cold and partial bronchitis, caught at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new National Opera-house.

A letter from Paris states that Dumas' "L'Etrangère" was at the last moment postponed for a fortnight, at the Français, M. Delaunay having unexpectedly resigned his part to M. Mounet-Sully. Bulwer Lytton's "Night and Morning," dramatized by a Belgian, is in rehearsal at the Paris Ambigu. "Madame Coverley," the new drama by M. Augier, has suffered the same fate as has befallen "L'Etrangère," for Mme. Naptal-Arnaud has thrown up the chief part, and the author cannot yet induce another lady to undertake it.

Mme. Nilsson lately went to the Paris Gaité to see the play, and M. Vizentini, the director, proposed that the vocalist should sing at one of the early performances of the new Théâtre Lyrique the rôle of *Martha*. Mme. Nilsson said neither yes nor no, she simply referred to her agent, and it is possible the reply may be in the affirmative. Mlle. Heilbron, who sang at the Promenade Concerts last season, is also one of the prime donne assolute of the Théâtre Lyrique, and Mlles. Engalli, Breton, (who sang at the Gaiety last year,) Belgirard, MM. Maurel and Devilliers, are members of the company.

In connection with the Paris Théâtre-Lyrique, the following intelligence is given: M. Vizentini purposes opening the Gaîté on the 1st of April, commencing with the "Dimitri" of M. Joncières; and the succeeding performance will consist of the "Erynnies" of M. Lecomte-Delisle, music by M. Massenet. The manager is understood to have the intention also of organizing the execution of "Marie-Magdelene," the fine oratorio by the same composer, which the Opéra-Comique brought out two years ago. Those various productions will pass over the time until the revival of the "Statue," the opera of M. Reyer, which may be ready by the end of April. The two principal characters in "Dimitri" are allotted to M. Devilliers and Mlle. Speranza-Engali.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "On the anniversary of Molière's birth there were special performances at several of the Parisian theatres with regard to the event. The Français was crowded by admirers of the great dramatist, and the programme was worthy of the occasion. It included his 'Les Femmes Savantes' and the 'Malade Imaginaire.' The feature of the evening was the recital of a poem to the memory of Molière, composed by a young author named M. Lucien Pate. It is an ingenious *éloge* of the poet, not characterized by much originality; but as it represented Molière in an interesting phase of his character, and was rendered with all the dramatic verve of M. Coquelin, it was received by the assembly with great favor. At the Odéon the anniversary of Molière was celebrated by a popular performance, including selections from 'Le Médecin Malgré Lui' and the 'Malade Imaginaire,' and a new piece in one act entitled 'Molière à Auteuil,' written for the occasion by MM. Blémont and Valade. This is a little comedy in verse, the purpose of which is to give the centre character (*Molière*, represented in inimitable style by M. Porel) an opportunity of declaiming on the hardships of a comedian's life in the period of Louis XIV. There is no incident in the piece, and no attempt at the portrayal of character; but it is short and redeemed from any tendency to flag by a sprightly dialogue between *Molière* and his friend *Chapelle*. The audiences, which filled every part of the theatres, were enthusiastic in their plaudits."

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS BILL—A RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO THE MONTREAL ELOPEMENT—BILL TO REGULATE CAR FARE IN EIGHTH AVENUE—THE STATE PRISONS INVESTIGATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4, 1876.

This morning the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole on the bill presented by the Committee on Ways and Means making appropriations to cover deficiencies in the Appropriation bill of last year, which, it will be remembered, did not cover the increase in the salaries of State officers. The amount appropriated to cover these and other deficiencies is $84,497 93. Mr. Sloan explained the necessity for the passage of the bill, and on his motion it was ordered to a third reading. The General Appropriation bill for the year will be introduced on Monday evening next. A number of important resolutions were introduced this morning. Among them was one by Mr. Fish, which relates to the Montreal elopement. It directs the Police Commissioners of New-York City to transmit to the Legislature, without delay, a detailed statement of the arrest, detention, and release of certain persons on or about the 20th of last month, on application of the Police authorities of Montreal, together with a statement of all sums of money paid to or promised to any member or members of the New-York Police force in connection with the matter. The resolution also calls upon the Police authorities to inform the House whether the rules and regulations for the government of the Police force authorize any member thereof to arrest in New-York, without a Magistrate's warrant, for offenses committed within the United States, but outside of the State of New-York, and especially for offenses committed in foreign countries, and whether in their opinion any additional legislation is needed upon the subject. Mr. Peabody offered a resolution which calls upon the gas companies of New-York City to report within thirty days the amount of their capital stock and the dividends declared by them during the past ten years. Mr. Hanson, the Democratic representative from Gloversville, who some days ago presented a "striking" resolution to investigate the affairs of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and who subsequently withdrew it, saying that he had been imposed upon by the person who asked him to call for the investigation, was heard from again this morning. His former experience with railroad resolutions has not brought him wisdom. To-day he presented the following:

Whereas, An unjust and oppressive discrimination is now practiced by some of the railroads in this State against persons engaged in the transportation of coal over such railroads, and the price of coal to consumers is thus unnecessarily kept at an unreasonable and ruinous price, to the great detriment of the consuming population of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Railroad Committee be and they are hereby directed to consider at once some measure calculated to remedy the evil complained of, by making the price of the transportation of coal uniform and reasonable to all, and to report to this House, by bill or otherwise, as soon as possible.

Among the bills presented was one by Mr. Carty, entitled "An act to regulate the rates of fare on the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company of New-York City." It provides that it shall be unlawful for the company named to charge any higher rates of fare than the following: For one passenger, from any point south of Sixty-fifth street to Sixty-fifth street, the sum of five cents; from any point south of Sixty-fifth street to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, six cents; from any point south of Sixty-fifth street to Macomb's Dam seven cents. Mr. Watts presented a bill which authorizes the appropriation of a sum not exceeding $80,000 for the construction and maintenance of four additional public baths in New-York City. A bill introduced by Mr. Lyon authorizes the Commissioner of Docks of New-York City to sell at public auction the lease of the ferry from Grand street, New-York, to Grand street, Williamsburg.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate held a short session this morning, and transacted very little business.

Senator Kennaday introduced a bill providing that the appeal to the Court of Appeals under subdivision 2 of section 11 of this code, must be taken within one year after written notice of the order shall have been given to the party appealing; every other appeal allowed by the second and third chapters of this title must be taken within ninety days after written notice of the judgment appealed from shall have been given to the party appealing.

Mr. Morrissey's bill to fix the rate of wages paid to laborers was passed and sent to the Assembly. Mr. Schoonmaker's bill, providing for a commission to investigate the State Prisons, was reported favorably with some amendments and additions from the Committee on State Prisons. As amended the bill provides for four Commissioners, to be all named by the Legislature, as follows: Sinclair Tousey, George R. Babcock, Archibald C. Niven, and Louis D. Pilsbury. Any vacancy occurring in the Commission is to be filled by the Legislature, if occurring while that body is in session, and when the Legislature is not in session by the Governor. The Commission is required to report in the first instance on or before the 15th of April to the Legislature and also to the Governor the testimony taken up to that date, together with such recommendations in respect to the same as they shall deem warranted by the facts. The commission is authorized to continue its investigation to a period not extending beyond the 1st day of July next, and the testimony they shall take not included in the report above provided for, together with their recommendations based upon the same, shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, be submitted to the Governor and shall be included in a final report to be made by said commission to the Legislature at the opening of its next session.

The Senate went into executive session to hear the report of the committee to whom had been referred the name of Judge Southworth, nominated by Gov. Tilden for Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Cole, Chairman of the committee, being absent, no action was taken. The Senate adjourned to Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF THE FINANCE BILL DELAYED—A NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.—The Senate this morning passed by a unanimous vote the amended House bill on the finances. The bill was then sent back to the House, which body refused to concur in the Senate amendments. It was again sent to the Senate, which body insisted on its amendments. The usual remedy, a conference committee, was appointed to reconcile the differences existing between the two bodies. A number of bills were introduced, among them the following: To except persons who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath from the penalties of the act of April 22, 1794; to prohibit or prevent the having or using of fire and lights on board of vessels while lying at any wharf on or near which petroleum is stored or kept for export. The following bills were passed to a second reading: For promoting the qualifications of engineers on stationary engines, and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania; for the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep, or swine running at large in the various townships of the Commonwealth; relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling-houses belonging to owners or operators of coal mines; relative to persons writing threatening letters; relating to the payment of licenses for hotels, inns, taverns, eating-houses, and restaurants; amendatory of the law of libel. In the House, a number of petitions and communications were presented. Among the latter was one from Theodore D. Carum, presenting serious charges against the management of the House of Refuge at Philadelphia. After transacting some unimportant business, the House adjourned, as did the Senate also, until Monday evening.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 4.—Gov. Chamberlain gained three victories in the Legislature during the week. The first was the defeat of a bill giving the appointment of the managers of elections to the General Assembly instead of the Governor; the second was in constraining the Ways and Means Committee to adopt his recommendation for the reduction of expenses, and so reduce the State tax for 1877 from twelve mills to eight mills; and the third was to-day, when the house, by a vote of 66 to 17, adopted a resolution to expunge from the journal the recent abusive harangue of W. T. Whipper, the negro Judge elect. During the debate on the resolution, Whipper denounced Congressman Elliott, now Speaker of the house, who was Whipper's chief supporter and advocate for the Charleston Judgeship; and Elliott, in a rejoinder, branded Whipper as an ingrate, a falsifier, and a knave.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATION.

ADOPTION BY THE HOUSE OF A RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO ELECTIONS—A REFLECTION UPON THE STATE SENATE—PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—In the House to-day Mr. Kidd offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, actuated by a sincere desire to have all future elections in this State conducted peaceably and with the utmost fairness to all parties, have passed at the present session an Election bill, which in its main and essential features can be objected to by no one desiring the maintenance of the privilege of the ballot-box, or having the peace of the State at heart; and whereas, the Senate of the State has passed a substitute for that bill, containing the most odious features of a most odious Returning Board, and provisions anti-republican in their character and which tend to destroy the expressed will of the people at the ballot-box—provisions which are insulting to the common sense and decency of every intelligent citizen of Louisiana, and which in any free and independent State in this Union would not be tolerated for one moment, and which, if adopted here, would inevitably produce civil strife, disrupt society, and destroy the remnant of our prosperity; and, whereas, the State of Louisiana has been pilloried in shame and disgrace by the scandalous and outrageous conduct of the present Returning Board, whose powers are not so great as those with which this Senate substitute invests its proposed Returning Board; and whereas, this House is unalterably, upon principle, opposed to the adoption of any law providing for a Returning Board of any description whatever, although this House, by its provisions, should be entitled to select all its members; and whereas, under the compact established by the Wheeler adjustment the Executive of the State and the members of the General Assembly committed themselves to a Government policy to be marked by reform and reformatory measures, of which this Senate substitute is not one; therefore,

Resolved, That it is with exceeding regret that this House has knowledge of the passage by the Senate of this substitute bill, and sincerely trusts that it may reconsider its determination to send the bill to this House for its concurrence; and that it is the sense of this House that a persistence on the part of any department or branch of this Government to adopt this substitute bill, or any bill providing for a Returning Board, will be a violation of the spirit and true interests of the Wheeler adjustment, and this House will consequently be absolved from all obligations thereunder, and in the future should conduct its proceedings accordingly; that it is the sincere and ardent wish of the members of this House to see the next and all future elections in this State conducted fairly, peaceably, and with perfect consideration for the rights and opinions of all men, and that at all times are willing to guarantee their assistance to carry out this desire; but that they can never yield their assent to an election law which would again invite arbitrators from other States; which again would produce the ridiculous aspect of a settlement of a Louisiana election in the City of New-York, and which again would cheat the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box, and would inevitably lead to civil commotion, strife, and even bloodshed, and crush out the last remaining hope for a coming prosperity to our most unfortunate and impoverished State.

The report of the Hawkins Investigating Committee, and joint resolution legislating him out of office, were adopted by a vote of 77 to 10. It is believed the Senate will adopt the joint resolution. If not the House will probably impeach him. The charges against Judge Hawkins include maladministration, prejudice, incompetency, &c.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED YESTERDAY—ARGUMENTS LISTENED TO BY THE COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims the following judgments were rendered yesterday:

In case No. 251, to Thomas P. Reed et al., Executor, $8,099 08; No. 750, Rufus Hamman, $2,574 20; No. 754, Alexander Staples, $1,432 56; No. 799, Benjamin Martin, $1,432 56; No. 936, William H. Barrell, $1,432 56; No. 955, E. S. Fitz, Executor, $5,013 96; No. 956, Albert Vinal, $1,432 56; No. 594, Jonah Calcord vs. The United States, dismissed; No. 951, Joseph Williams, Assignee, dismissed; No. 937, to Charles Cunha, $425; No. 938, to Frank Sylva, $425; No. 1,110, John Frales, $439 50; No. 1,356, Frank Sylva, $798; No. 94, John Thompson, $350; in connection with the bark Gypsey, case No. 825, to the Executors of McCleane, $2,757 59; to Edward D. Mandell, Executor of Thomas, $6,384 08; Edward D. Mandell, Executor of Silva Ann Howland, $15,874 70; to Henry Barling and others, Executors, $8,543 37. As catch of the Gypsey, the court awards $2,575, which is to be distributed. The argument upon cases Nos. 914 to 932, inclusive, was completed and the cases were submitted. Charles C. Beaman for the complainants, and Frank W. Hackett for the United States. Case No. 962, David Nevins, and No. 1,177, Barling and Davis, for the loss of the Anglo-Saxon, were taken up and submitted on the evidence and oral arguments of counsel. O. W. Holmes, Jr., for the complainants and Frank W. Hackett for the United States.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS OF CAPPONI.

A cable dispatch from Florence announces the death of the Marquis of Capponi, a somewhat celebrated Italian author. The deceased was born in Florence, Italy, Sept. 14, 1792, and after his education was finished he devoted several years to foreign travel. Upon his return to Italy he was appointed Chamberlain to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, but soon resigned the office. In 1847 he was Prime Minister of Tuscany, and two years later was a member of the Provisional Government. In 1859 he was President of the Consulta, and was afterward a Senator. The late Marquis belonged to a remarkable family, many members of which have made themselves reputations in literature, politics, and the Church. He helped to establish the *Autologia*, which was suppressed in 1842, and in 1845 he published in Paris the *Gazetta Italiana*, in which he urged the secularization of the Papal Government. He was a member of the Academy Della Crusca, and was one of the editors of the edition of Dante's Divine Comedy, published in 1837. He had been blind many years, but his affliction did not cause him to cease from his literary labors.

OBITUARY NOTES.

James Bachman, President of the Farmers' National Bank, ex-Mayor of the city, and one of the most prominent citizens of Hudson, dropped dead at noon yesterday, at his residence, in an apoplectic fit. He was sixty-four years of age.

Robert S. Martin, the first marine reporter of the New-York *Herald*, and the organizer of the Shipping News Bureau of San Francisco, died in that city on Wednesday evening last, aged sixty-four years.

John E. M. Gilley, a well-known stock-broker, died yesterday at his residence in Chelsea, Mass.

CLEANING AWAY THE SNOW.

Police Commissioner Voorhis and the other members of the Committee on Street-cleaning last evening decided on the steps to be taken by them in reference to clearing away the snow from the principal thoroughfares. Yesterday afternoon Commissioner Voorhis, with Deputy Street-cleaning Superintendent O'Brien, made an inspection of the principal streets, and as the result of their investigation it was decided to clean Broadway thoroughly below Fourteenth street, and also Wall, Broad, and Nassau streets. The cross-walks will be cleaned before 8 o'clock A. M. For this purpose an extra force of 400 carts and 600 men have been ordered on duty this morning. The Third avenue, Fourth avenue, Dry Dock, Broadway and Seventh avenue, South Ferry and Astor House, and Grand street lines of railroad are cleaning the streets through which they run. The South Ferry Stage Company is also cleaning away the snow from Bowling Green and Whitehall.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—A dividend on Belcher of $1 per share was declared to-day. The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 428; California, 82¾; Segregated Belcher, 85; Ophir, 60¼; Chollar, 92; Savage, 22¾; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 17; Gould & Curry, 21½; Best & Belcher, 61½; Hale & Norcross, 52½; Crown Point, 24; Yellow Jacket, 103½; Empire, 6; Alpha, 23¾; Belcher, 34; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 21½; Exchequer, 13; Overman, 62¾; Justice, 28¾; Caledonia, 33.

MINISTER ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Some significance is attached by many persons to the statement in the affidavit of ex-Postmaster Green, of Dayton, who is on trial here before Judge Swing, for the misappropriation of Government money, that Hon. Robert C. Schenck will be here in April next, and will testify in his (Green's) case. It is understood to mean that Mr. Green has positive information that Minister Schenck will be recalled by that time.

REMANDED WITHOUT BAIL.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—"Tom" Bolton, charged with the killing of Jack Stinson, in December last, at Randolph Landing, on suspicion of being the murderer of his [Bolton's] uncle, was remanded to jail to-day without bail, a writ of habeas corpus being refused. Moses Bolton, West Harrison, and Terrill Gouldsby, who were witnesses in the case, have been arrested and committed, charged with being accessories to Stinson's murder.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison refuses to be a candidate for Governor of Indiana.

The Democratic State Committee of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh, March 15, to call the State Convention.

An Indiana paper recommends Gen. William McKee Dunn for President, as "a second Abraham Lincoln, not quite so funny, but equally as incapable of wrong-doing."

A Massachusetts legislator, in a speech before a committee, claimed that women's duty is to obey their husbands, and if allowed to vote, they should do so as their liege lords would have them.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* explains that the Judge Montgomery Moses whose official conduct is proposed to be investigated is a brother of Chief Justice Moses, and the uncle, therefore, of F. J. Moses, Jr., who was elected Circuit Judge on Black Thursday.

Judge Chambers, the Republican candidate for Governor of Texas, is on the stump in opposition to the proposed new Constitution. If the Constitution fails, he cannot serve, if elected, and Gov. Coke, his Democratic opponent, will remain in office two years longer.

Speaking of the nomination of Hon. Charles R. Gill, of Madison, Wis., for Commissioner of Pensions, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "Col. Gill is one of the most deserving Republicans in Wisconsin, and his qualifications are commensurate with his deserts."

Samuel Townsend wants the Delawareans to petition Congress to pay the State's war debt. He says: "We have in Delaware been ground down in paying taxes for the interest on this war debt long enough, and too long, and an effort should be made at this Congress to get clear of it."

The call for the Michigan Republican State Convention invites the co-operation of all Republican electors and other voters without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who believe in and support the principles enunciated in the call for the National Republican Convention.

The Republican members of the Maine Legislature are taking steps to form a State organization to be called the Blaine Club. The delegation from each county is to select a member of a general committee, and this general committee is to elect a President, Corresponding Secretary, and Executive Committtee of three.

Congressman William M. Robbins, of North Carolina, has written a letter in which he says: "I never was a particular admirer or partisan of Davis, and shall always leave his defense individually to his friends. It was because Blaine's remarks, as he uttered them, conveyed an imputation of unparalleled barbarity against our people of the South, indiscriminately, that I felt called upon, then and there, to brand them as slanders."

The Chicago *Times* of Wednesday says: "One of the curiosities of legislation in Iowa is the passage to a second reading in the House of Representatives of a bill requiring attorneys in criminal cases to pay the fees of immaterial witnesses, and debarring the counsel calling such witnesses from further practice in the courts of the State. The attentive reader will not be surprised, after this, to learn that a bill providing a new asylum for Iowa idiots was also advanced to a second reading at the same sitting."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The contractors for sections nine and ten of the Lachine Canal have commenced work on both sections.

The club house of the Blooming Grove Park Association in Pike County, Penn., was considerably damaged by fire on Wednesday.

Later information in regard to the burning of the Rialto paper mills gives the loss as $75,000, with an insurance of $30,000 in Western companies.

George Newton, a colored convict in the Massachusetts State Prison, was caught in the shafting in one of the mill shops yesterday, and fatally mangled.

The funeral of the Wilder family, recently murdered, and of the murderer, Silas Wilder, took place yesterday, at East Lyndon, Vt. A large and excited crowd was present.

Yesterday, while Mrs. Sarah Fitzinger, of Philadelphia, was lighting a fire, her clothes came in contact with the fire. She was so severely burned that her recovery is doubtful.

The body of a woman was found yesterday, lodged in a tree on the bank of the Little Miami River, at Milford, Ohio. The body had evidently been in the water for several days.

The Canadian Government is having a steamer built to be used for the landing of ocean passengers and mails at Rimouski. The steamer is expected to be ready on the opening of navigation in the Spring.

The Mobile *Cycle* prints what purports to be the reply of Jefferson Davis to Gen. Robert E. Lee's offer to tender his resignation of the command of the Confederate Army after the battle of Gettysburg. Its genuineness is doubtful.

Two young men named Gorman, while prowling around the Summer residence of Hon. Henry J. Yates, Mayor of Newark, N. J., on Lloyd's Neck, Queens County, last Thursday night, were seen by the gardner, who supposed they were thieves, and fired on them from a double-barreled gun. Both were wounded dangerously.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday morning in Jewett City, Conn., destroyed a building belonging to H. H. Olins, which was occupied by Hutchinson & Stead, dealers in dry goods and groceries, and lodges of Knights of Pythias and Free Masons, the dwelling of J. R. Tracy, and the Congregational Church. The loss is about $40,000.

A fire was discovered yesterday noon in the Merrimac Grammar-school building, at North Andover, Mass. It originated in a defective flue. Three hundred and fifty pupils were safely gotten out by the Principal. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,500, which is covered by insurance.

A fire in Stockbridge, Mass., Tuesday night, burned a barn and adjoining buildings, owned by Miss Hunter and occupied by John S. Sears, dry goods dealer. The total loss is about $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

A fire last Thursday night in the block of wooden houses Nos. 257 to 267 Eighth street, South Boston, owned by Mrs. Georgiana Shewer, caused a loss of $3,000; insured.

The Rialto Paper Mills, at Port Union, Butler County, Ohio, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is said to be $250,000.

A fire at Centralia, Penn., Thursday night, destroyed a store and two dwellings. The loss is $5,000; insured.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—1 A. M.—The diminished pressure last night in the lower lake region has disappeared over the Gulf of St. Lawrence; that on the Central Gulf Coast beyond Florida. Rainy weather accompanied them in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, but snow thence to the lower lakes and New-England. Very high barometer, cold, and generally clear weather is now prevailing, except falling barometer, rising temperature, south to east winds, and increasing cloudiness in the North-west, with occasional snow in Minnesota and Dakota. The Mississippi River has risen four inches at Vicksburg, five at Memphis, and twenty-seven at Davenport.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, north-east to south-east winds, stationary to rising temperature, cold and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, with high, followed by falling, barometer.

In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional snow in the last district.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, low barometer, east to south winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and snow, turning into rain in the southern portion.

In the Middle and Eastern States, high followed by falling barometer, north-westerly winds, shifting to easterly and southerly, colder and clear or partly cloudy weather, succeeded in the first section by rising temperature.

The Mississippi River will continue slowly rising at Memphis and Vicksburg, where it is approaching the danger line.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	29°	24°	3:30 P. M.	22°	30°
6 A. M.	24°	24°	6 P. M.	19°	28°
9 A. M.	22°	25°	9 P. M.	15°	22°
12 M.	23°	31°	12 P. M.	13°	19°

Average temperature yesterday.......25¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......20¾°

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE NEW TARIFF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With your kind permission, I beg to answer your several correspondents' perplexities on the new tariff.

First, "Pro Bono Publico," who says:

> "As to this, we have only to inform Mr. Moore that soda ash and sal soda are the articles used in 'manufacturing soap,' glass, and 'in other manufactures;' while bicarbonate of soda and saleratus are articles manufactured here, and though entering into the composition of baking powder, self-raising flour, and seidlitz powders, with some other preparations, these latter are no more 'raw material' than is a foreign piece of cloth 'raw material' because it is used to cut a coat from."

This then settles the question on soda ash and sal soda, which your correspondent is willing to abandon, and brings us to the questions of bicarbonate and saleratus. Well, then, the product in question is used for the purpose of producing the most indispensible food we have, viz.: for bread; every household, every living soul has an interest in it. In 1875, we imported 6,852,588 pounds, which cost abroad $231,754 86, or about 3 40-100 cents per pound. The duty thereon is 1½ cents per pound, which is equivalent to 44.36 per cent. The revenue derived from it was $102,845 81. In putting this article on the free list consumers will undoubtedly be benefitted 1½ cents, gold, per pound, or in my opinion 2 cents currency, before it reaches them. That the home price of bicarbonate or saleratus "is" influenced and raised by this duty the very fact of importing nearly seven million pounds fully demonstrates. Your correspondent further says:

> "Does he mean, then, that it is good public policy for the United States to allow the foreign producer, or manufacturer, to 'add to his price and profits' the present amount of duty, rather than receive it as revenue, and so lessen our home burden of taxes? or did he fail to see in our article that we were writing for revenue, and not simply for protection?"

I mean no such thing. I said it was marvelous to assert it. I believe that the saleratus will be sold two cents or a cent and a half at least per pound cheaper when the duty is off, than with it on. I must most respectfully acknowledge that I do fail to see that your correspondent is more anxious for revenue than for protection. It is hardly worth while to haggle about the price of soda ash, or the freight, in the present state of freight; when the shipping trade is half ruined, the freight may really only be ten shillings. But twenty shillings is a fair average freight from England per ton. Your correspondent says:

> "European manufacturers of the bicarbonate of soda do not covet the United States as a market for that article so long as they hold the supply of raw material, and they have heretofore only sent their surplus stock here, except at times when the abnormal state of affairs rendered a profit certain."

Considering that we did import nearly seven million pounds, the assertion that the European manufacturers do not covet our market for their product can hardly be reconciled. As a finality to the bicarbonate and saleratus controversy, I somehow feel that your correspondent has chosen an unlucky *nom du plum*. This product *free* of duty alone deserves the application of *pro bono publico*, while a duty of one and a half cent. per pound on it, equal to forty-four per cent., would indicate that it is probono bicarbonate and saleratus makers, and *pro malo publico*. Second, your correspondent "Welshman" has evidently read the new Tariff bill wrong, he says:

> "For instance, the article lead. Does it seem that any one wishing the welfare of his country would put the same duty on old lead as upon finished sheets and pipes, and double that on the pig? The waste on remanufacturing the old is about one per cent., and, after paying labor, would it be possible to compete with the importer?"

The proposed duty on lead is as follows: On lead, in sheets and pipes, 2 cents per pound; shot, 2 cents per pound; lead, in pigs and bars, 1 cent per pound; old scrap lead, 1 cent per pound. Pig and bar lead cannot be used except for remelting to go into manufactures. So this explanation, I hope, will satisfy him, and show him he was in error. He further says:

> "Iron. One article manufactured from this is nails. You can purchase them now for three cents per pound, and to produce them there is more hardship from the first raising the mineral from the earth to the time of putting the nails into the kegs than upon ten times the value of any other article. What would it be if the duty on iron be reduced?"

Wrought nails are reduced from a duty of 2½ cents per pound (52 per cent.) to 1½ cents per pound (32 per cent.) Surely this is not a ruinous reduction. Imagine what a farmer would say if, needing 100 pounds of nails, he would have to buy 132 pounds in order to give 32 pounds to the Government. Yet this is really what is proposed. At present he has to buy 152 pounds if he needs 100 pounds of nails, and give the Government 52 pounds.

Lastly, "Welshman" makes a discovery. He says:

> "According to the bill, iron wire is to be imported, whether black or galvanized, at the same rates. Now, as all the telegraph companies use it galvanized, it seems very much as if this clause was intended for their benefit, and not for the public's. Is this fair to manufacturers and the zinc producers of the country?"

Now, Mr. Editor, let me here for once and all assert—and I have done it several times before—the bill does not change either in comma, colon, or anything else the present phraseology of the revised statutes of the tariff; hence, black and galvanized wire pay at present the same duty. The change in this, as in all other articles, is in the rate only, and consequently there is not, cannot be, the slightest pretense for any insinuations, which are hardly becoming unless there is cause for it.

But "Welshman's" troubles have still an agony left. There is no mention in the tariff of tin plates. Of course there is not. The duty on them is 1 1-10 cents per pound, equal now to 20 per cent. ad valorem. They bring a great revenue, and it was advisable to keep the duty on them, as it is so much less in comparison to other similar articles. Surely "Welshman" did not expect that the present bill would raise duties on tin plates.

Third.—Mr. D. McKeever would be an excellent ally to the bill if he could only make the woolen manufacturers believe him. He says:

> "I maintain it is concocted in the interest of the domestic woolen manufacturers. To show you the colored gentleman in the wood-pile, I would say it is proposed to give them (the domestic woolen manufacturers:) First, dye-stuffs 'free,' and next, a reduction of as much as sixty per cent. in their raw wools; while the imported cheap, heavy woolens will still have to pay the almost prohibitive duty of over one hundred per cent."

I have already explained the difficulty of specific duties, how some articles must suffer by it. If ad valorem duties were in order or fashion, the trouble could easily be remedied, and I can assure Mr. D. McKeever that the only success of the bill is in not disturbing the present phraseology of the revised tariff law. It took fifteen years to pile, on layer by layer, this tariff, and I appeal to him, and to all fair-minded men who wish a tariff reform, whether a complete adjustment can possibly be made at all once. Give us a chance in reforming what we do intend, and we show openly and fairly—and future reforms will soon follow. England took from 1846 to 1860 to entirely reform her tariff. The present proposal resembles the sweep made by Sir R. Peel in 1846. After three, four, or five years we can still do better, and demonstrate that tariff reform is a blessing.

J. S. MOORE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me a small space in the column which you have kindly allotted to suggestions on the proposed tariff to offer a few comments on the letter signed "S. S. Moore, Bureau of Statistics," which appeared in your issue of the 3d inst. Mr. Moore being a statistician of repute, it seems singular that he should use this expression, "When England still had a tariff on manufactures there was no duty of," &c. I am aware that there is a general impression engendered by the "free trade" press that England has abandoned her "protective" system, and adopted a tariff purely for revenue. Even the *World*, an acknowledged authority on tariffs, only a month or two ago, in an elaborate leader, referred to "free trade" as one of the three cardinal doctrines of the Democratic Party, and stated that England derived her entire Customs revenue from two or three articles. Now I wish to call your attention to the fact that England (so continually held up to us as a model for imitation) in the year 1869 revised her tariff. Her whole action on that momentous occasion, so far as related to the tariff, was (according to the "Twentieth number of the statistical abstract of the United Kingdom, presented to Parliament by command of her Majesty") to repeal the Customs duty on "corn, grain, meal and flour, and other farinaceous substances;" to reduce the duty on "beer and ale, except spruce," and to increase the duty on spruce beer. Perhaps this action on spruce beer was purely a revenue measure, our indigent friends on the other side of the water needing the £114 gained by the increase of duty, and as their officials work cheaply the gain was deemed more than an equivalent for the cost of collection. But is there not an equal probability that American spruce beer was supposed to come into competition with ginger ale and other beverages which John Bull affects?

The English tariff system, past and present, affords much interesting matter, but I will only note further that in 1871 another revision was made of this "purely revenue tariff." She reduced the duty on chloroform, and lost £43, and on plums preserved in sugar, and again suffered to the extent of £2, but in 1872 she increased the chloroform duty, and gained £64. She also imposed a duty on chloral hydrate, and reaped a revenue of £131. Her other action in 1872 was to reduce the duty on chicory and coffee.

Mr. Moore also says in his letter that "this proposed tariff is not intended for the benefit of manufacturers or importers, (in fact not one of them has ever been consulted,) but it is a measure for the benefit of revenue and the consumers." It is, perhaps, not unfair to presume that the "consumers" have fared no better than the manufacturers and importers, and that the bill is the sole work of "free traders and politicians." If so, it is a question whether our people will acquiesce in having their policy suddenly foisted upon the country, in face of the facts that the older experience of both France and England is averse to the system of "free trade," the latter having always protected and fostered her manufactures, until they could, at least, maintain successful competition in her home markets, and that notwithstanding all the arguments urged by theorists and experimenters, the fact remains that both our exports and imports of merchandise have been greater under our present high tariff so called, than under any previous one.

MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1876.

A POLITICAL REMINISCENCE.

The Hartford *Times* recalls the memory of the excitement in that city in May, 1851, when the Connecticut Legislature, very closely balanced as to parties, was about to elect a Governor, there having been no election by the people. It was generally believed among the Whigs that they would elect their candidate, Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, by one or two majority. And the Democrats, though claiming nothing, were also hopeful of electing Gov. Seymour. There was great excitement. Much depended on the votes of three "Free-soilers" or independents, but they were conceded to the Whigs, and things apparently all hinged upon the doubtful member from Ashford. The *Times* had announced that if Gov. Seymour was elected it would run out its flag. On that flag-pole thousands of eyes were eagerly directed from all parts of the city. Gov. Seymour, who declined to appear in the contest, and seemed to have little expectation of success, was quietly at work in his garden; not so a young woman, a domestic in the family, who had posted herself at an attic window, where she could see that flag-pole. The election resulted in favor of Seymour by one majority, and the *Times* flag appeared. The cheering that followed, from thousands of people, came from full hearts, and the excitement ran high, but nowhere was it greater than at that attic window on Governor street, where the excited calls to the Governor, and the waving of her handkerchief by the young woman, apprised that modest gentleman of the result, and he at once sought his parlor, where, a few minutes later, a committee from the Legislature waited on him with the announcement of his election, and the hand that had just been wielding the hoe now took the pen to prepare the Message. Years afterward, when Gov. Seymour was United States Minister to Russia, he sent to that young woman a fine ring, to show that he had not forgotten the interest she had felt in his election in 1851.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Color Attracts the Eye

More than form, and hence a face with but few natural attractions becomes, when clothed with complexional loveliness by "LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH," the admired of all observers. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

To the Consumptive.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. WILBOR, chemist, Boston.

The Northampton Bank Robbery.—Had the Cashier's house been protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, he would have had sufficient notice of the approach of the burglars to have discharged his revolver, and given an alarm which would have caused the burglars to retreat.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Children should use them daily.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures Coughs, Influenza, Sore Throat, &c. 50 cents and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.
The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

CRASTO—FULLER.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, by Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D., and Rev. J. C. French, D. D., Rev. EDWIN N. CRASTO, of New-York, to EMMA M., daughter of J. C. Fuller, Esq., of Roselle, N. J.

FAITOUTE—STURTEVANT.—At the residence of the bride's father, E. C. Mooney, Tuesday, Feb. 2, by Rev. W. T. Egbert, Mr. THOMAS FAITOUTE to Mrs. MARY E. STURTEVANT. No cards.

DIED.

ALLASON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 4, 1876, FANNIE WRAY, infant daughter of William D. and Fannie B. Allason.

☞ Philadelphia, Penn., papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—On Friday morning, Feb. 4, JAMES W. C. ANDERSON, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and relatives and those of his mother, Mrs. Jane Anderson, also of his brothers-in-law, Henry Demarest and Cornelius D. Van Wagener, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 West 83d st.

BROWN.—On Friday, the 4th inst., ANNA LEYBURN BROWN, wife of J. Munro Brown, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral at Zanesville, Ohio.

FANNING.—At his residence, in Astoria, Long Island, on Friday, Feb. 4, ROBERT S. FANNING, aged 40 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. Ferry at 92d st. every half hour.

GRATACAP.—On Friday morning, Feb. 4, PHEBE A., wife of G. P. Gratacap, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 136 Vanderbilt av., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst.

HAMMOND.—Friday morning, Feb. 4, 1876, EDITH, infant daughter of William K. and Elizabeth T. Hammond.

Funeral at No. 351 West 27th st. at 11 o'clock A. M.

LOCKE.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 3, at the residence of his parents, WALTER WADDELL LOCKE, youngest son of Elizabeth H. and William H. Locke, aged 9 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 1:30 P. M., at the residence of his parents, corner of Green and Grand avs., Brooklyn.

LEVISON.—On Monday morning, Jan. 31, JOHN LEVISON, at his late residence No. 204 West 42d st., aged 58 years 1 month and 20 days.

MORRIS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, 2d inst., PETER MORRIS, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from the residence of his son, John J. Morris, corner of Willis and East 25th sts., Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Trains leave via Erie Railway, foot of Chambers st., at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Paterson.

OWEN.—In Jersey City, Friday, Feb. 4, of scarlet fever, LOUIS MORTIMER, son of M. Blin and Annie C. Owen, aged 5 years, 8 months, and 23 days.

Funeral from Grace Church, corner of Erie and 2d sts., Sunday, Feb. 6, at 1:30 o'clock.

SCHUMACHER.—On Thursday, the 3d inst., FREDERICK ARNOLD, only son of Frederick and Annie M. Schumacher, aged 6 years and 7 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from 249 West 14th st.

SEYMOUR.—In Sing Sing, Thursday evening, Feb. 3, WILLIAM SEYMOUR, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot at 9:10.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 3, ELIZA A. SMITH, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives, friends, and members of the Thirty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Thompson's,) are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Hagar, No. 170 Macomb st., between 6th and 7th avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, 3d inst., JAMES H., only son of James A. Smith, aged 31 years.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 26 Irving place, on Saturday, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Mount Auburn, Mass., for interment.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, at Shirley, Ill., Feb. 2, 1876, JAMES WADSWORTH, son of Effie and the late Wm. Thomas, of Jersey City, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARING.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Thursday, 3d inst., ABIGAIL A., wife of D. W. Waring, aged 73 years.

Funeral at 2:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, at the Presbyterian Church, Montgomery, N. Y.

WILLIAM A. HARLAN, only son of Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, and a brother of Mrs. Robert Lincoln, died at San Francisco, of lung disease, Jan. 20. The following resolutions were adopted by the Alumni of Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us, by death, our dearly beloved friend and former fellow-student at the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., WILLIAM A. HARLAN, therefore,

Resolved, That we, Alumni of the academy, do bear testimony to the genial nature of the deceased, his unassuming manner, his brilliant intellect, and his many estimable traits of character which greatly endeared him to us all.

Resolved, That we will ever hold him in affectionate remembrance.

Resolved, That while we are stricken with grief by the sad event that has cut off a young man of rare promise, at the beginning of a brilliant career, with so many bright hopes of future eminence and future utility unrealized, with so many sweet fountains of life untasted, yet we bow to the inscrutable decree of Him whose ways are past finding out.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely sympathise with the members of the afflicted family, and affectionately and prayerfully commend them to the comfort and consolation of our holy religion, in whose hope our beloved friend died, and to the loving kindness and tender mercy of our Heavenly Father, who is too wise to err, too good to be unkind, and trust that they, with us, may be enabled to say, not our will, O Lord, but Thy better will be done.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that they be inserted in the Springfield *Union*, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the New-Haven *Journal and Courier*, the Boston *Globe*, *Zion's Herald*, and the Washington *Chronicle*, and submitted to the Alumni Association of the Wesleyan Academy at their annual meeting in June next, with a request that they be entered upon their records.

JOSEPH CARHART,
N. L. BUCKINGHAM, } Committee.
JOSEPH COLTER,

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31, 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Long experience in the publication of THE TIMES has shown that no issue of this paper is more carefully read, or more popular in the family circle, than the Sunday edition. Nothing is ever allowed to appear, either in its literary, news, or advertisement columns, which could offend the most refined, or which could not be read aloud in any circle. Then there are certain special features of the paper which make it of interest to a very wide class of readers. The

Household Column

is one of these. It contains something of interest for every department of the household; answers to correspondents on matters pertaining to domestic life; useful receipts, and other information for the kitchen, and is generally a useful weekly compendium of information for all who have charge of household affairs. The

Original Stories,

by well-known authors, are a prominent feature of the Sunday edition. Some of the best recent stories of Bret Harte, William Black, Thomas Hardy, and other popular writers were written for and first published in this paper. The

Literary Selections

are carefully made from the best articles in magazine literature, and have always been a popular department of THE TIMES. There is also a

Military Column,

containing all that is of interest to military men and the National Guard.

The Foreign Correspondence

is among the best of its kind, the writers being gentlemen of ability and prominence on the foreign press. The

Special Articles

which appear in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES are always original and interesting, and are the work of men thoroughly posted on the subjects of which they treat. In addition to these special features, the Sunday edition of THE TIMES contains all the domestic, foreign, and local news, and no pains or expense are spared to make it acceptable to the best and most intelligent classes of readers.

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THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN AMERICA.

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FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FINE-ART EXHIBITION!

AND SALE!

Now on free exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, DAY and EVENING, a large collection of

OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS,

of a very superior order, mostly entirely new to the public, being from private owners, and consigned to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

Very many are of great merit, choice and pleasing examples by celebrated artists, well deserving the attention of lovers of art.

The whole is to be sold by auction, without reserve, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 9 and 10. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Elysia, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Pereire, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Oder, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 16, 1876.

The mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco March 1, 1876.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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A moral comet.—*Academy, London.*

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S., W. & A. will publish, Feb. 26:
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing and title and mortgage business.

THE WESTERN WHISKY RING

THE MILWAUKEE CASES.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIALS UNTIL MARCH 1—HOW THE WISCONSIN RING WAS ORGANIZED—SOME INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876.

Yesterday was the time fixed upon for disposing of the remaining whisky cases, but Judge Dyer has decided to continue them all until the 1st of March. While the bottom may be said to have dropped out of the thing here, there are two individuals whom the prosecution are most anxious to convict, who refuse to plead guilty to any great extent, Leopold Wirth, a distiller, and A. G. Weissart, deputy collector.

THE RING ORGANIZATION.

Wirth and Hermann Nunnemacher practically ran the Ring. They were the organizers, the former as the projector of all strategic movements, and the latter as Treasurer, collecting and disbursing the funds. Wirth is a fat little German, with a Bismarckian head on his shoulders, and until some of the weaker links of the Ring broke, defeated the prosecution in every case brought against him. During his service as President of the defrauding organization, he covered every track that was made by the members of the Ring as a whole, and unless he changes, evidence in the more aggravated frauds against the revenue will be lacking. For these reasons the prosecution is peculiarly anxious to secure a full confession from him. With considerable acuteness he has pleaded guilty to one very mild indictment, and calls for sentence. There were many transactions, supposed to implicate parties not yet indicted, which Wirth, Nunnemacher, and Weissart are alleged to have carried on. Nunnemacher has gone to Canada, Weissart has so far refused to plead guilty, and the whole thing rests with Wirth. The attorneys for the prosecution confess that their triumph will be far from complete if these persons are not brought to confessional.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE RING.

During the palmy days of the Ring, Wirth subjugated any unwilling distiller very promptly. The distiller found it much cheaper to buy up his own Storekeeper and pay no tribute to the Ring. In such a case, Wirth had that particular Storekeeper removed to another distillery and placed one Hugunin in his place. Hugunin was honest and vigilant, and the distiller soon discovered that it was to his advantage to succumb to the Ring to secure the transfer of the honest Storekeeper. It is a fact that the Ring controlled to some extent the appointment of Gaugers and Storekeepers, and one honest man was kept constantly on hand to subjugate reluctant distillers. It is not assumed by the prosecution that the Collector was corrupt, or that he ever received a dollar from the Ring, but was simply weak and negligent. The Special Agent, Conklin, on whom the Collector relied for advice, was the property of the Ring. During the progress of the cases the method of capturing a timid Storekeeper was shown. One of these officers was approached by a distiller and offered a comfortable salary if he would neglect the grain-bins. While he was not opposed to accepting the bribe, he was afraid of detection. He was told to call at the room of Special Agent Conklin, and if the latter waved his arms in a particular manner it would indicate that it was "all right" with the officials. He visited the room, and the dramatic performance took place, and he retired with the impression that the higher employes of the Government would make no disturbance if frauds were committed. It is the custom of the Storekeeper to take his meals with the family of the distiller. Conklin was surprised to receive from one distiller an urgent request for the transfer of one Luke, a Storekeeper. "Why, he's all right," said Conklin; "he's receiving a regular salary from the pool." "Yes," responded the distiller, "I know he's all right in that way and never complains over extra mashes, but he makes such long prayers before each meal that the victuals get cold, and my wife wants him sent away." Up to the 8th of December, the fish that had been caught in the net of the prosecution were very small. Out of eight comparatively unimportant cases there had been but four convictions, and the severest sentence was—to distillers—a fine of $1,000 and four months in the County Jail. On the 8th of that month Henry Roddis, an ex-Gauger, pleaded guilty and confessed to having received $6,000 from the Ring, specifying in several instances, the circumstances of the bribes. This was the first break, and while the members of the Ring indulged in all sorts of threats at Roddis' treason, it was known that it was but a question of time for many more confessions. On the 25th inst. the four Rindskopfs and Salentine, distillers, and Fitzgerald, Gauger, and Bonnis, Storekeeper, came into court and pleaded guilty. On the next day nine other indicted parties pleaded guilty to conspiracy. As remarked above, there was nothing in the pleadings to show the worst features of the Wirth management. It seems that, while pleading guilty to the indictments against them, the members of the Ring who were before the Grand Jury carefully avoided giving evidence that would implicate others than those already indicted.

There have been rumors of the possible indictment of many prominent citizens—among them ex-Senator Carpenter. His friends regard these rumors as a form of persecution. There is little doubt that the enemies of Mr. Carpenter have done, and are now doing, all in their power to connect him in some way with the Ring. It is explicitly charged that distillers have been offered immunity from further prosecution if they would aid in securing the indictment of Mr. Carpenter. So far all efforts in this direction have failed, and members of the Grand Jury say that not the slightest evidence has been presented to them in any manner implicating Mr. Carpenter with the Ring. To-day a number of prominent Republicans, Hon. E. W. Keyes, H. C. Payne, Hon. J. W. Van Schaick, and others, were brought before the Grand Jury by the enemies of Mr. Carpenter, and pumped. The object was to ascertain whether, as alleged, money was raised from the Whisky Ring to prosecute the campaign of last Fall. This was the last resort of those who have sought to fix some stain on Carpenter, but it has failed in this—that nothing was elicited from the witnesses to show that any campaign fund was ever raised by the Whisky Ring for the Republican Party.

THE LATEST INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury, which adjourns to-day, has found another indictment against D. W. Munn, formerly Supervisor of this district, on ten counts, for receiving bribes from the Rindskopfs, O'Neill, and others, amounting to about twenty thousand dollars. S. J. Conklin, ex-revenue agent, comes next, with twenty counts, nearly all based on payments made to him by the above distillers. Conklin has fled to Canada, having arranged matters with his bondsmen. A. G. Weissart, who was Deputy Collector, is indicted on thirteen counts for alleged bribery in office. E. S. Redington, who escaped indictments in July, is now indicted for receiving $500 as a bribe from Louis Rindskopf. He firmly refuses to plead guilty, and insists that he can establish his innocence. N. S. Tenny, the only other Gauger who escaped indictment in July, is also now indicted on similar grounds. Leopold Wirth, the leader of the ringsters, is indicted, but the specifications are not so strong as they will be if Weissart tells all he knows. At the beginning of the trials THE TIMES was furnished with a complete list of the parties indicted and the counts against them. A summary of the cases may be interesting, as many points in the fraudulent transactions were not furnished by telegraph. The first case called was that of C. F. J. Moller, ex-Gauger, who was found guilty. Pending a motion for a new trial, he fled to Canada, his bonds having been placed at only $3,000. During Moller's trial, ex-Collector Erskine (who was subsequently tried and acquitted) testified that it was impossible for the dumping Gauger to perform all the duties assigned to him, and that he had frequently petitioned for an additional Gauger. He thought a reasonable day's work for a Gauger to be about fifty barrels, whereas Moller's returns showed that he had dumped more than two hundred barrels per day at times, and always as many as ninety. Schlitz and Bergenthal came next. These two distillers are intelligent young Germans, and are unquestionably less guilty than most of the distillers, and the court evidently regarded them as unwilling victims of the Ring leaders. They were found guilty, and sentenced each to a fine of $1,000 and four months' imprisonment in the County Jail. Judge Drummond was visibly affected in passing sentence on these young persons. Kiewert and Wirth, the latter the Ring leader, were tried next, and in the case of the former the jury disagreed. Wirth was acquitted. Weimer, a distiller, and Taft, a Gauger, were tried together for conspiracy, and both were found guilty. Taft was married to an estimable young lady just before the blow struck. He was sentenced to five months in the State Prison, and a fine of $3,000. His young wife came into the court-room to bid him good-bye, and the entire assemblage was deeply affected at the parting. Burback and Reynolds, rectifiers, were both found guilty, and August Shanfield, in one of the cases against him, secured a disagreement of the jury. With the exception of Schlitz, Bergenthal, Taft, and the escaped Moller, these parties are all now under heavy bonds, awaiting sentence.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

The following is a list of the persons who came forward at the beginning of the present criminal term and pleaded guilty: Samuel, Jacob, Elias, and Max Rindskopf, Christian Salentine, John E. Fitzgerald, W. H. Roddis, (nolle entered,) Lewis Bonnis, William Hager, Aaron Schoenfeld, Leopold Wirth, William Bergenthal, H. A. Valentine, H. P. Ellis, D. H. Griffiths, Charles Gran, Charles Hintze, Robert Kiewert, Henry Shanfield. Judge Dyer announces that those who have pleaded guilty will not be sentenced until all of the pending cases have been tried. John E. Fitzgerald, ex-Gauger, to-day paid his official bond of $10,000, and Henry Roddis, also an ex-Gauger, $3,000—which is the first money that the Government has received. Public feeling has run high in relation to these cases, and it is notable that Judge Drummond distinctly announced that he should disregard ordinary legal technicalities. In this he has been warmly supported by the prosecution, and the general public has applauded most of the convictions. One can form some conception of the prominence of the whisky trials when it is stated that the Wisconsin Legislature felt it to be the proper thing to pass a resolution of thanks to the Government, and to the prosecuting attorneys by name, for the vigorous prosecution of the cases. It is now asserted, however, that instructions have been received to withdraw the cases from public observation as soon as possible, and on this ground a number of persons account for the continuation of the cases till March.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) Feb. 4, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, situate on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 120.6 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $25,294, to N. Van Bell. The same firm also sold, under a similar court decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, a two-story and basement brick house, with lot 21.1 by 100.5, on East Forty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue, for $4,168, to John B. Harvey. The following auctions noticed were adjourned: Sale by A. H. Nicolay & Co. of the property on Hague street, north-east corner of Cliff street, 29th inst.; sale by Blackwell & Riker of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, west of Fourth avenue, and sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on West Thirtieth street, east of Sixth avenue, both adjourned to the 11th inst. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.2 by 82, on Watts street, south side, 144.2 feet east of Varick street, with right of alley-way to Grand street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Edgerton, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 79.9, on East Thirteenth street, south side, 264 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, north side, 250 feet west of Eighth avenue; Astor lease, dated May 1, 1872; term twenty years.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James J. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.6 by 71, on East Forty-ninth street, north side, 239 feet east of Third avenue.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, 170 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 295 feet west of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 34th st., n. s., 120.6 ft. e. of 4th av.; lot 20.6x98.9	$25,294
1 two-story and basement brick house and lot, East 43d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 21.1x100.5	4,168

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

58th st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of 6th av., 50x100.5, also 58th st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5; John Burk to James R. Smith	$43,750
Leggett st., n. w. corner 144th st., 25x100, 23d Ward; Christy Cassens and wife to Christopher Bradley	450
Pier and bulkhead front of Nos. 60, 61, and 62 South st., Nos. 16 and 17; James Earle to Robert J. Murray	550
1st av., e. s., 209 ft. w. of 3d st., 50x100, 24th Ward; John F. Kohler and wife to Herman Schnepel	550
1st av., e. s., same property; Herman Schnepel and wife to Minna Kohler	
75th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x102.2; Frank Thompson, Referee, to Hollis L. Powers	30,500
54th st., n. s., 228.4 ft. e. 6th av., 16.8x100.5; Saulesbury L. Bradley and wife to David Dinkelspiel	30,000
Boston Road, n. s., 100.2 ft. e. of Waverley st., 50x100; Charlotte L. Hays and husband to Elizabeth A. Hays	100
48th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 24.6x100.5; John Ross and wife to Ellen Muldoon	17,000
15th st., s. s., 217 ft. w. of 1st av., 21x102.3; Simon Shloss and wife to Joseph Heilbronner	nom.
46th st., s. s., No. 318, 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 22x100.5; George N. Williams, Referee, to John Hayes	6,800
Dominick st., s. s., 290 ft. e. of Hudson st., No. 30, 20x84.3½; William Bloomfield and wife to James J. Brownlee	12,000
82d st., n. s., 118 ft. e. of Avenue A, 118.8x102.2; also, 82d st., s. s., 273 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x102.2; John Halsey to Henry J. Haight	15,000
Troy st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of Greenwich, 44x80; William Scott and wife to Samuel B. Ferdon	6,000
31st st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; same to same	6,000
58th st., s. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 9th av., 16.8x100.5; John W. Stevens to Plowden Stevens	nom.
112th st., s. s., 79 ft. w. of 2d av., 21x100.11; James P. Ledwith, Referee, to Manuel Martines	5,000

LEASE RECORDED.

14th st., No. 528, 3 years; Moritz Leipziger to Hugh Casey	$402

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAIN, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Elegant brown-stone house on 5th av., near 48th st.; on 46th st., near 5th av.; on 47th st., near 5th av.; on 51st st., near 5th av.; on 53d st., near 5th av.; on 61st st., near 4th av.; large house near Windsor Hotel, suitable for club-house. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

NO. 2 WEST 51ST ST.—ELEGANTLY LOCATED, with side-lights overlooking 5th av.; equal to a corner dwelling; a desirable, full-sized, high-stoop brown-stone house; for sale at a decided bargain. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

CHOICE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A first-class business property for sale low for cash; well located, in thorough condition; rents now for $15,000. Principals only apply to L. A. GOULD, No. 108 Drexel Building.

NO. 43 WEST 31ST ST., JUST EAST OF BROADWAY, FOR SALE.—Four-story brown-stone English basement house; well adapted for a professional person or residence; price, $30,000; terms easy. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60, on 46th st., near 5th av.; possession; rent low to a first-class tenant. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

A BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE, NEAR THE POST OFFICE.—First class; extra-sized lot, with two fronts; cheap; cash or easy terms; possession at any time. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT A BARGAIN.—HOUSE ON 36TH ST., NEAR 7th av.; 20x50; three stories; brown stone; $15,000, cash; possession. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to A. A. HAGEMAN, Executor, No. 96 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY-SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; eighty acres; immense quantities fruit; brick mansion lodge; numerous out-buildings; large river front; docks; ice-house; unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photograph at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT TARRYTOWN—Three and a half acres; good house, stable; fine fruit; unequaled views; for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—THE DESIRABLE private residence No. 49 East 19th st., near 4th av.; three-story high-stoop brick; will be put in order to suit tenant; neighborhood very desirable; rent, $2,000 per annum. Also, store No. 234 4th av., $1,000 per annum; has bath and water-closet. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT ORANGE.—All modern improvements; hot-house full of rare plants; carriage-house, &c.; low to a good tenant. R. E. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park place, New-York.

NEWPORT.—TO RENT—A HOUSE NEVER before offered for rent; completely furnished; near cliffs and bathing beach; none but principals need apply. Post Office Box No. 947.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—To let, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences; very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE "ASTOR" HOUSES IN 33d st., between 5th av. and Broadway, furnished or unfurnished. Address Post Office Box No. 4,601.

TO LET—TWO BUILDINGS WELL LOCATED, very low, with steam power. Apply to GEO. W. READ & CO., foot of East 6th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

ELEGANT CORNER OFFICE TO RENT, lately occupied by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., CORNER NASSAU AND PINE STS. FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE LOFTS—EACH ABOUT 25X90 feet, with 32 feet front entrance, vault, &c., on Reade st., well lighted, (900 windows.) Also if wanted, the entire store, No. 309 Greenwich st., 28 feet front, connected with the twenty-one lofts. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

OFFICE. — WANTED TO HIRE — A SMALL pleasant office, near the new Post Office, by an attorney from May 1; rent must be moderate. Address R. S. WILLIS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET IN BUILDING NO. 294 Broadway at reduced rent, with steam heat. Apply first floor from 10 to 3, or to GEORGE SLOANE, Broadway and 10th st.

TO LET—MAIDEN LANE—FIRST FLOOR AND cellar, No. 78 Maiden lane. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

STORES IN GREENWICH AND CHAMBERS sts. to let. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OUR LEASES IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES building expire May 1. For accommodations which will suit us we will pay $6,000 per annum. Would purchase a suitable building located within five minutes' walk, if offered at a fair price. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 41 Park row.

WANTED—FOR AN INSTITUTION, A TRACT OF land, of 100 to 150 acres, eligibly situated within or near the City limits. Must be high ground, with natural drainage and facilities for large water supply, free from malaria and mosquitoes, and accessible by water as well as by rail. Proposals from owners, who are willing to sell at low figures; may address CHAIRMAN, Post Office Box No. 947, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A MODERN first-class dwelling-house on 5th av., between 34th and 50th st., or on the side streets, near 5th av. Apply to HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Respectable servants for every capacity waiting for situations.
Please notice this address particularly.

COMPANION.—IN A FAMILY BY A YOUNG woman. Address Lena Butts, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting, or do general work; is a thorough servant, a good laundress, and is not afraid to work for good-sized family; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 354 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 637 1st av., near 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 319 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl in a small private family as chamber-maid, and do the fine washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 551 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate; the best of City reference. Call at No. 418 East 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and to assist with other work; good reference. Call at No. 1,501 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—CALL for two days at No. 408 East 19th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, WITH EXCELLENT references, to cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, biscuit, soups, &c., and can take a place directly or wait a few days; a neat, obliging person, desirous of keeping her place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH good City references; she is a competent and satisfactory cook in everything; willing to go any distance in the country or City. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN Protestant girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work; good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN in a boarding-house or private family; is a thorough cook in all its branches; good City references. Call or address No. 304 West 21st st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 328 East 22d st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, in a family where good, first-class plain cooking and baking is required. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK; GOOD CITY references. Address 40 Jane st., basement door.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and fine washer; have the best City reference. Can be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock at No. 632 10th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family, as cook, washer, and ironer; good bread and biscuit baker; first-class reference. Call at No. 637 1st av., near 37th st., in crockery store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman who is a pretty good cook; can wash and iron well; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of baking and desserts; City or country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 156 West 18th st., middle house, Room No. 5, rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family cooking; is a good baker; makes all kinds of desserts; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker in a private family; no objection to the washing. Call at No. 713 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; would like a few more engagements by the day; all the latest fashions; evening dresses; best reference. Address M., Box No. 313 *Times* Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT French dress-maker a few engagements by the day, or will take work home; machine stitching done. Address French Dress-maker, No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front room.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would engage for $7 a week; has Wheeler & Wilson machine if required. Call at No. 355 8th av., near 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY, STRANGER in the City, as housekeeper where there are servants kept, or to take charge of an invalid. Address E. A. T., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; can furnish good City references. Address No. 150 West 28th st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE, willing girl; is a good plain cook, laundress and baker; City or country; has very satisfactory reference. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, respectable, steady, obliging, and well recommended, to do general house-work; understands all family cooking and baking; is also a good washer and ironer. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON speaking English and French, as lady's maid for a lady or for young ladies; is a good seamstress and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID AND NURSE, &c.—BY A young woman (Swede, speaks good English,) as lady's maid and nurse, or as chamber-maid in a private family; good reference. Call at 448 4th av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class laundress or chamber-maid and laundress; is a superior laundress and a competent chamber-maid; is neat, tidy, and obliging; best of City reference. Apply at Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 65 West 33d st., corner Broadway, up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress, or would assist in chamber-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 451 West 18th st.

MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER MAID, A FRENCH Protestant, seamstress and hair-dresser, whom she can thoroughly recommend; can take charge of an invalid; accustomed to traveling, and a good sailor. Call or address No. 17 West 16th st., present employer's.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children, or to do light house-work; is very tidy, obliging, and fully respectable; will do her best; is a good chamber-maid, and an obedient, teachable girl; City or country; wages low. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN INTELLIGENT Swede, Protestant, as nurse and seamstress; is experienced with children and fond of them, and an excellent sewer; has the highest testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A NICE YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, about fifteen or sixteen, speaking good French and a little English, to assist with children; is a nice little person. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, REGULAR, YOUNG, accomplished infant's nurse, with several years' references; can be seen at her last employer's. Address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; will do chamber-work if required; has no objection to travel with a family; best of City reference. Call at No. 637 6th av., near 37th st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO can fill either capacity; is a good seamstress, can dress hair, and understands cutting and fitting. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 329 Madison av., between 11 and 4 o'clock.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A PERSON as nursery governess; can cut and fit children's clothing; understands machine; will make herself useful. Apply at No. 114 East 36th st. until 2 o'clock.

NURSE. — BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; willing to do sewing; six years' reference. Call at No. 319 West 55th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PROTESTANT girl as nurse, and is also a good sewer. Address Nurse, No. 8 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET CANADIAN WOMAN as seamstress; is a competent dress-maker; can operate; willing to assist as nurse, or in chamber-work. Apply at No. 311 East 32d st., Mrs. Keegan.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl from the country in a small private family to make herself generally useful; is a good plain cook; good references. Call for two days at No. 128 East 32d st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an active young girl, who is a good waitress and chamber-maid; has a long reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WASHING, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a few gentlemen's washing; is a good laundress; or any other kind of work; good reference. Can be seen all the week at No. 158 West 28th st., one stairs up, back room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNDRESS desires washing; gentlemen's shirts done up beautifully. Call or address at any time, W. M., Advertiser, No. 161 West 20th st., rear.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single man; is a good groom and careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City references given. Address W. G., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GENTLEMAN, for his coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; seven years' reference. Call or address Coachman, present employer's, No. 164 West 47th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; A THOROUGH coachman; has three years' references from his late employers. Apply at Brewster's carriage factory, 14th st. and 5th av. M. H.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL man; understands the propagation and management of green-house and stove plants, hot and cold graperies, forcing fruit and vegetables under glass; kitchen garden, landscape work, and erection of glass; reference unexceptionable. Address A. A., Paterson Post Office, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN AS gardener, who is well experienced in all branches of his profession; has a small family, and will not object to superintend a farm. Apply at Young & Elliott's, No. 12 Cortlandt st., Saturday, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN, (married, no incumbrance;) thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; best recommendations. Call or address L. C., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., or at florist's, corner 5th av. and 42d st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN gardener and florist, thoroughly acquainted with laying out, improving, and keeping of gentlemen's places; good recommendations given. Apply to Mrs. Seibrecht & Co., 42d st. and 5th av.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM or second man; understands his business thoroughly. Address M. A., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTEL STEWARD, SUPERINTENDENT, or Head Waiter.—By a man with many years' experience and good references, in or out of New-York. Address H. S. W., No. 144 East 14th st.

WATCHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY THE best recommended man in the City as watchman, or something of trust to gentlemen only. Address for one week A. N., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER (French) in a private family; good City references. Address P. C., No. 445 4th av.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; will be found thoroughly capable; is a Protestant; has long and satisfactory testimonials, and can be well-recommended. Address W. W., No. 1,262 Broadway, in the grocery store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; has lived in some of the best families in the City; best City reference. Call or address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Apply for J. B., at No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A first-class private family; six years' references from his previous employer. Address J. D., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER. Address for two days, Waiter, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER; best reference. Address G. W. Q., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER OR COLLECTOR.—AS ASSISTANT book-keeper or collector by a young man with three years' experience; references first-class; expectations moderate. Address Thos. Cokeley, No. 333 West 47th st.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CASHIER.—ELEVEN years' active experience in first-class houses; references. Address G., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS MANAGER, TREASURER, OR AGENT.—Any commercial house or manufacturing corporation needing a thoroughly reliable energetic business man of undoubted ability, an able financier, either permanently or during centennial year, can hear of such by addressing confidentially, F. M., Box No. 2,382 Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ON THE EAST SIDE OF the Hudson River, twenty miles from New-York; must thoroughly understand the cultivation of out door plants, grapes, and vegetables, and care of cow; no greenhouse; married man with small family preferred; cottage on the place; such a man with good reference may find steady employment. Apply by letter to F. W. L., Box No. 23 Post Office, Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WITH REFERENCES, as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing in a small family; must be willing to make herself generally useful. Address, with reference, Box No. 163 Hoboken Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the imported cigar trade thoroughly, in an up-town retail store. Address CIGARS, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN RETAIL dry-goods business; only those of respectable appearance, with first-class reference, need apply. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Christie.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER. AP-ply by letter, with names of references, No. 806 St. Mark's place, Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGH BELLS.—At cost, at cost, at cost. Buffalo, wolf and bear skin robes. No rise in prices on account of the great snow-storm. PETERS & CALHOUN CO., No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM H. KIRBY, plaintiff, against STEPHEN V. A. HUNTER, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Gardiner S. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, individually, and as Executors of, and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, Harriet Spofford, wife of Gardiner S. Spofford, Mary Spofford, wife of Joseph L. Spofford, whose christian names are unknown, but who are sued by the names of Harriet and Mary Spofford, Pauline Pearsall and Thomas W. Pearsall, her husband, Edward C. Spofford, Eugene W. Spofford, Sarah Carlton, Moses Spofford, Charles Atwood, Abraham S. Warner, Abraham E. Warner, and William C. Thompson, Thomas Dunham, George W. Blunt, and Robert L. Taylor, as the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Charles Brower, Peter Goelet, Robert Goelet, John Monks, Anthony J. Bleecker, James Bleecker, and John T. White, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Daniel L. Pettee, Gilbert A. Mann, the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, William Buck and Martin Stelljes, Thomas Darlington, as Assignee of Daniel L. Pettee and Gilbert A. Mann, and William Miles, and Jesse F. Tallmage, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 31, 1875.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the said City, on the 4th day of January, 1876.

ja15-1aw6wS R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—GEORGE GUNN, plaintiff, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY and MARY JANE RIDGWAY his wife, Sarah M. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Jane E. Ridgway, Joseph D. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Mary Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, and Susan Gunn his wife, Mary Bidwell and Samuel Bidwell her husband, Julia Beach and Henry Beach her husband, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat and B. V. Moffat her husband, Annette Bartlett and R. Eugene Bartlett her husband, Addie J. Graves, Harriet F. Gunn, wife of George Gunn, the plaintiff, Joseph R. Gunn and Minnie Gunn his wife, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary R. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, and James A. Styron, her husband, Susan T. Mercer and William M. Mercer her husband, and William E. Hoag, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.

SAMUEL NEWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. SAMUEL NEWELL,

ja29-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.— The HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. NILES, Eliza W. Niles, his wife; Henry A. Lee, Caroline E. House, Eliza E. Demarest, Guy R. Pelton, Harriet E. Butler, Administratrix of Thomas Butler, deceased; Margaret Read, Joseph N. Graves, Charles E. Strong, Receiver of the Atlantic National Bank of New-York; Norman W. Dodge, Titus B. Meigs, George E. Dodge, William E. Dodge, Thomas M. Wyatt, Receiver of George W. Niles; Thomas Read, and Lavinia Schoonmaker, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not ser.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court, at his office in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray street, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated New-York, January 6th, 1876.

R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 6th day of January, 1876.

R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f5-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN McKEON, Plaintiff, against EZEKIEL DONNELL, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 30th December, 1875.

EDWIN McCAHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of December, 1875.—Dated 11th January, 1876. EDWIN McCAHILL,

ja22-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM O'CONNOR, plaintiff, against LOUISA M. O'CONNOR, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, LOUISA M. O'CONNOR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 8 Beach street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1875. CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1876.

CHARLES S. SPENCER,

ja15-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875.

JOHN W. HARPER,
JOSEPH A. HARPER,
Executors.

P. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y. n27law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER CAULDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Deane & Chamberlin, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1876.

WILLIAM A. CAULDWELL, Executor.
NATHAN BISHOP, Executor.

ja29-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER CHARLICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sterling & Walden, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1876.

JANE M. CHARLICK, Executrix.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, } Executors.
AARON J. VANDERPOEL, }

ja22-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MYRON J. FRISBIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 24 West 15th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1876.

JOANNA E. FRISBIE, Executrix.
HENRY HAYES, Executor.

ja29-1aw6mS*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 16 WALL ST., Feb. 1, 1876.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO-partnership under the firm name and style of BUCKINGHAM & UNDERHILL, for the purpose of buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold, and investment securities upon commission.

G. BUCKINGHAM, Jr.,
EDW'D B. UNDERHILL,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

THE FIRM OF FERDON & SCOTT HAS been dissolved by mutual consent. The business heretofore carried on by said firm will hereafter be continued by SAMUEL B. FERDON.

SAMUEL B. FERDON,
JAN. 1, 1876. WILLIAM SCOTT.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WHO HAS HAD TEN years' experience as clerk, desires to form a copartnership with an old practitioner; undoubted testimonials given. Address LAWYER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND SEAL-SKIN FURS warranted half-price. Cream felts, Velvet hats $8, was $15. Elegant evening hats half price. Children's furs and hats. BINN'S Millinery, No. 761 Broadway. Save this.

GROCERIES, &C.

ALDERNEY BUTTER
AT
MACY & CO.'S GROCERS, NOS. 438 AND 757 8TH AV.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR

LINEN DEPARTMENT,

NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH THE BEST PRODUCTS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.

FINE 8-4 BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS at 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 20, and $1 40, recently reduced from 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 20, $1 40, and all finer grades at proportionately low prices.

TABLE CLOTHS

in all sizes and qualities, from very low prices to the finest and most elegant French and Irish Damasks made.

NAPKINS in great variety of pattern, size, and quality.

5-8 NAPKINS at $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $2 per dozen, recently reduced from $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50.

3-4 NAPKINS from $2 75 per dozen upward.

Square, oval, round, and oblong Doylies.

10-4 LINEN SHEETING at 75c., former price $1.

Extra fine and heavy at $1, former price $1 50.

Barnsley and French Sheetings Very Low.

SHIRTING LINENS of the most popular makes, at greatly reduced prices.

A GOOD LINEN for 25c., former price 35c., and very fine quality for 45c., former price 65c.

ALSO,

Fancy Colored Linens, Figured and Striped.

HUCKABUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS, an endless variety, in plain white and fancy colored borders.

HUCK TOWELS at $1 a dozen, reduced from $1 25.

HUCK TOWELS at $1 25 a dozen, reduced from $1 50.

HUCK TOWELS at $1 75 a dozen, reduced from $2.

HUCK TOWELS at $2 50 a dozen, reduced from $3.

HUCK TOWELS at $3 a dozen, reduced from $4.

Large assortment of

TURKISH BATH TOWELS, TURKISH WASH RAGS AND DUSTERS.

LOOM, HUCK, AND HONEY-COMB TOWELS.

LOOM, DAMASK, AND GLASS TOWELS.

BROWN AND WHITE TWILLED TOWELING, ALL WIDTHS.

RUSSIA, AMERICAN, AND BARNSLEY CRASHES.

RUSSIA DIAPER, BIRD'S EYE LINEN, LINEN DRUGGETS AND CRUMB-CLOTHS, STAIR CRASHES, RUSSIA SHEETINGS, BURLAPS, &c., &c.

☞SAMPLES SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Broadway, Cor. 20th st., N.Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

REV. J. R. KERR, Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, will preach Sunday evening, 6th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, following Service of Song.

Medical students' prayer-meeting in parlors at 4 o'clock P. M.

Bible class, led by Dr. Thompson, 5 o'clock.

Meetings of the week: Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening, at 8:30 o'clock, for young men only.

Meetings every week day at 4 o'clock in the lecture-room, for both sexes, led by Dr. Frederick G. Clark.

See subjects in another place.

ANNUNCIATION CHURCH, 14TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Seats free. Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector. Sunday, 6th inst., Celebration of the Holy Communion in the German language, 7:30 A. M. Morning Prayer, Litany, and Holy Communion with sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening Prayer 4 P. M. Evening service and sermon, in the German language, 7:30 P. M.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—A Bible Reading on "The Golden and Brazen Altars." Evening—"Noah's Dove." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Welcome to all these services.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. Howe, Pastor. Morning, 10:30—Communion, its Nature and Advantages. Evening, 7:30—"Scene in Shechem," Josh. 20, iv. Young People's Meeting, 6:30 P. M. Revival services. Seats free.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd will preach. Morning subject—"Love that Passeth Knowledge." Evening subject—"How long Halt ye." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers invited and welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,

48th st., west of 6th av.

Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Charles G. Ames of Germantown, Penn., will preach. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Morton sts.—Rev. G. H. Gregory, Pastor, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10:30. Rev. J. Goode, of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, will preach at 7 o'clock in the evening. Seats free. All are invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER BEDFORD and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. G. Barrett, next Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All cordially welcome.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, as follows:

DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 185 Greenwich st.,
Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.
CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 58 Worth st.,
temporarily supplied.
LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 70 Columbia st.,
Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, Pastor.
CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery,
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Pastor.
OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 2d st.,
Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.
Seats free. Come and welcome.
New-York City Mission and Tract Society Office, No. 50 Bible House.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services by Rev. Chauncey Giles, at 11 A. M. True doctrine is like a lantern in the dark. The doctrines of the New Church present a most intelligent revelation of the Sacred Scripture, and show that, when rightly understood, it is in perfect agreement with itself, with enlightened reason, and with all true science. The spiritual sense or real meaning of the Divine Word is the fountain of all true knowledge, from which the conflicting systems of government, philosophy, morals, and religion must receive their light and warmth.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Madison av. and 42d st.

Hours of service at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

Morning:

"The Wisdom of Winning Souls."

Evening topic:

"The Saviour Knocks."

Rev. J. W. BONHAM

will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

(Sixth Universalist Society,)

57th st., near 8th av.

JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.

Sunday morning at 11,

"What Shall I do to be Saved?"

Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER Madison av. and 28th st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning prayer at 11 A. M. Literary address and Holy Communion at 7:30 P. M. Rev. C. George Currie, of Philadelphia, will preach the fourth of the course of sermons on "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30; Pastor's Bible-class, 3. Prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Communion service at 3 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9TH av., corner 28th st.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Jared B. Flagg will preach morning and evening.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Green st., near Canal.—Rev. H. B. Chapin, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 and 3:30. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

DAILY PRAYER-MEETING.—YOUNG Men's Christian Association, led by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., at 4 o'clock. Daily topics: Feb. 7, "The Revival Work; Our Duty Toward it;" Feb. 8, "Preparations for the Work;" Feb. 9, "Maintaining Church Life;" Feb. 10, "Why Expect the Conversion of Our Country?" Feb. 11, "Prayers Hindered and Answers Delayed;" Feb. 12, "Incentives from the Unseen World." Everybody is invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Services at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. Evening at 7:30, a very interesting Sunday-school meeting will be held. Cordial invitation.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Madison av. and 47th st.

Rev. WM. T. SABINE, the Rector,
Will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Prayer-meeting, Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.
When Gospel Hymns by Mr. Sankey will be used. Mr. Weeks leads the singing at all services.

Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor, will preach to-morrow. Services begin in the morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 4.

FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—DAVID W. Price, with his praying band, will hold service at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7 P. M., Feb. 6. Come, all.

J. R. KERR, PASTOR OF THE FOURTH Presbyterian Church, New-York City, will preach Sunday evening, Feb. 6, at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

MEETINGS AT HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 New-Bowery, Sunday, Feb. 6.—Sunday-school at 2:30; singing by the children, under charge of Prof. Geo. S. Weeks, from 3:30 to 4 o'clock. Religious service in the evening at 7:30, at which the children will sing. General prayer and conference meeting on Tuesday evening at 7:30. Public cordially invited.

WM. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

MOODY AND SANKEY MEETINGS.—THOSE who cannot find standing room in these meetings may learn the way of Salvation by studying their Bibles at home, or by calling at HOLMAN'S, corner of Centre and White sts., where tracts containing the necessary information will be supplied gratuitously to all inquirers after truth.

MOODY AND SANKEY CHOIR.

Members who have not received their season tickets, can obtain them on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M., at the ticket office, Hippodrome Building, 4th avenue entrance. Final rehearsal for members and escort only, on same evening at 7:30 o'clock.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY WILL hold their first service next MONDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at the Hippodrome, at 8 o'clock, and every evening thereafter at the same hour until further notice. Entrance on Madison av. Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Admission without tickets.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, will address the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meet at 2:30 P. M.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock; in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school 9:30 A. M.; Mission-school, 2:30 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST., CORNER OF 6th av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Hopes and Fears."

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—"Black Board" class at 2:30, and "Primary" class at 3 o'clock this day in Chapel, 24th st. "Superintendent's" class, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, Fulton st. Chapel; "Normal" class, Thursday, at 4:45, Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORNER of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st. and No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching Sabbath morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 723 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 9TH av. and 31st st.—Sabbath services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Young people's prayer meeting at 7 o'clock.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. W. H. De Puy at 10:30 A. M.; in the evening by Rev. Chaplain Macabe, 7:30. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. ROBERT CROOK, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Sixty-first Street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "Christ's Life the Ground of the Believer's Salvation." Evening, "Sinners Urged to Friendship with God."

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, the 6th inst. Sermon at 10:30 A. M. Communion service at 4 P. M. No evening service.

REV. C. F. SIEGMUND WILL PREACH A sermon in behalf of the Church German Society, in St. Mark's Church, 10th st., corner 2d av., on Sunday evening, 6th inst. Service at 7:30.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street M. E. Church, (between Delancey and Rivington sts.,) will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. MORGAN DIX WILL PREACH THE anniversary sermon for the House of Mercy at Trinity Chapel, Sunday, Feb. 6, at 7:30 P. M.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Services—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11; preacher, Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, Rector of the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J. Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 o'clock; preacher, Rev. A. G. Crapsey, of St. Paul's Chapel, New-York. Subject of both sermons—"St. Ignatius the Companion of the Apostles and Friend of St. John." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH st.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Rylance, on "Eating and Drinking Unworthily." At 7:30 P. M. Rev. G. F. Siegmund will preach a sermon in behalf of the Church German Society.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder Wm. N. Pile, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with "The Second Coming of Christ, and a Future Life, by a Resurrection from the Dead."

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Singing-school 2:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. AND Madison av.—Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan University, will preach on Sunday, Feb. 6. Services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Communion at the close of the morning service.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER of 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, Feb. 6: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock, litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock, afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., subject—"The Diaconate." At 7:30 P. M., subject—"A Talk About Jesus." Strangers invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d. av., between 10th and 11th sts.

REV. J. W. CUSTIS, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Morning:

"THE GOSPEL VERSUS THE LAW."

Evening:

"THE SINNER GOES TO HELL AT HIS OWN CHARGES."

All cordially invited.

THE NEXT SERMON IN THE COURSE upon "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life" will be preached on Sunday evening next, 6th inst., at the Church of the Atonement, Madison av. and 28th st., by Rev. C. George Currie, of Philadelphia. Subject, "Religion in the Family." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOUSE OF Mercy will be held at Trinity Chapel, on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dix.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of West 10th st., Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services, 10:30, 7:30. The Rector, Rev. W. T. Egbert, will preach the fifth in a course of sermons on "Popular Skepticism." Sunday evening, Feb. 6.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, }
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876. }

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.

For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interests.

DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GRENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

CITY OF BOSTON.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER PIPE.

Proposals will be received at Sewer Department, City Hall, till March 1, for the whole or any part of 20,000 feet of twelve-inch vitrified sewer pipe, including 1,000 six-inch branches. Apply as above for specification and form of proposal. The right is reserved to decline all bids. Indorse bids, "Proposals for Sewer Pipe," and addressed to CLINTON VILES, Chairman Committee on Sewers.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICE-able shoes for gentleman or lady, at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 9 | JAVA........WED., Feb. 23
CALABRIA..WED., Feb. 16 | *RUSSIA....WED., March 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA..........Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA..........March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 14, at 8 A. M.
WYOMING..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, March 4, at —

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$80, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Holland, Sat. Feb. 5, 12 M. | Canada, Thurs. Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Sat. Feb. 5, 12 M. | The Queen, Sat. Feb. 19, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7:30 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.......Saturday, April 8
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.......Monday, May 8

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........FEB. 5
SOUTH CAROLINA..........WEDNESDAY..........FEB. 9

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall;)
ANDES..........Feb. 15.
ALPS..........March 1.
FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 17.
ATLAS..........March 9.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 noon, Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..........March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. SWEZEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Feb. 15
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Feb. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 17
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUXPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 8 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS..........Feb. 3 | *LORD CLIVE..........Feb. 24
*City of Limerick...Feb. 10 | PENNSYLVANIA..........Mar. 2
OHIO..........Feb. 17 | INDIANA..........March 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN MACDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND..........Feb. 9 | STATE OF NEVADA.Feb. 21
VADERLAND..........March 4 | SWITZERLAND..........March 16

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND..........Feb. 9 | SWITZERLAND..........Feb. 21
NEDERLAND..........March 4 | State of Nevada..March 16

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN MACDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 10.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER..........Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER..........Sat. Feb. 19
DONAU..........Sat., Feb. 12 | MOSEL..........Sat., Feb. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
COLOMBO..........Feb. 12 | BINDOO..........March 11
OTHELLO..........Feb. 26 | NAVARINO..........Mar. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:20 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

$100,000

NEW-YORK CITY 6's, DUE 1894.
$100,000 MISSOURI 6's, DUE 1894.
$50,000 CINCINNATI 7 3-10.
FOR SALE BY
RANDAL H. FOOTE,
NO. 15 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
ROOM NO. 4.

OFFICE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

AT THE MEETING OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS APPROVING THE "BONDHOLDERS' PLAN," held this day at No. 113 Broadway, the following committee was appointed to carry out the same, amended substantially by providing for the second mortgage bonds after fully securing the first mortgage bonds and interest. Over one million of bonds were represented at said meeting. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company were appointed the depository for the bonds. Parties desiring to REVOKE powers given to sustain other plans can receive blanks at this office:

HENRY MARKS, No. 550 5th av., New-York.
FREDK. A. POTTS, No. 119 Broadway, New-Jersey State Senator.
J. N. WEED, Cashier Quassaick National Bank, Newburg, N. Y.
T. WARNER, Jr., Cashier Chicopee Bank, Springfield, Mass.
J. WYMAN JONES, of Englewood, N. J.
T. W. HAMMOND, Treasurer Worcester and Nashua Railroad, Worcester, Mass.
Hon. D. P. NICHOLS, ex-State Treasurer Connecticut, Danbury, Conn.
REMINGTON VERNAM, Counselor at Law, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.
DAVID PENDLETON, Bridgeport, Conn.
Judge JOHN R. DAGGERS, Paterson, N. J.
L. H. ALDEN, Passaic, N. J.
WM. EVANS, ex-President First National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.
Hon. ROBERT E. TAYLOR, Recorder City of Poughkeepsie.
BENAJAH GILBERT, Wilton, Conn.
NATHAN R. IVINS, Trenton, N. J.
N. MAIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The committee appointed by the general meeting of first mortgage bondholders held at No. 87 Liberty st., Oct. 21 last, have now surrendered $1,510,000 first mortgage bonds, and control nearly $300,000 in addition, making about sixty per cent. out of $3,000,000. They will now proceed with the foreclosure, and respectfully request all other holders of bonds to join in the purchase of the road, and to that end deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company, No. 14 Nassau st.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman.
H. P. DECHERT, Secretary, No. 138 Chambers st., Room No. 10.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. TIME FOR DEPOSIT OF BONDS EXPIRES FEB. 19, 1876.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, also for three inspectors of next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST AND second mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, desiring to participate in the reorganization of the said company, are requested to call and affix their signatures to the agreements, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway.
HENRY DAY, On behalf of said Trustees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1876, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Anthony J. Thomas, Esq., Assignee of E. E. Morgan's Sons, in bankruptcy, five shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each; 200 shares Manhattan Glove Company.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SUBURBAN GAS-LIGHT.

Twenty-third Ward, New-York; People's Gas-light, Jersey City. A few shares for sale by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN.—$40,000, IN SUMS to suit, on good improved City property. Address, with particulars, EXECUTOR, Post Office Box No. 2,880.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Home, Equitable, Firemen's Fund wanted.
Knickerbocker, North River, Metropolitan for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—IN various sums. Apply to HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1.257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MADISON AV., NEAR 42D ST.—A PRIVATE family of two persons would like to rent a few choice rooms, with board. All the appointments of their home are those of comfort and refinement. The very highest references submitted. Address MADISON AVENUE, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A private family will let, with board, an elegant suite of four rooms, with every modern improvement attached, with private parlor and private table if required, either to one or two families or a party of gentlemen; first-class references given and required. Apply at No. 607 5th av. or address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.,
Near Madison Square.
Rooms with board, (southern exposure;) also on parlor floor, with communicating private bath-room, &c. Table boarders.

FIFTH AV., NO. 307.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR the comforts of their own home can be accommodated with an elegant parlor floor; rooms will be separated to suit; location, appointments, and table unexceptionable; references.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE New-England family desire to rent their third floor, (four rooms,) together or separately, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; location unexceptionable in every particular.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

NO. 20 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—Nicely-furnished front room and hall, third floor, with board, fire, and gas; prices reduced; references exchanged.

A HANDSOME SECOND STORY BACK room, with excellent table, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had at No. 155 Madison av.; terms moderate.

NO. 39 56TH ST., WEST, ONE LARGE room and two hall rooms to let, with board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with or without board; with or without breakfast; references.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—ONE ELEGANT suite of rooms; also fine basement. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 130 WEST 34TH ST.—WELL-FURNISHED single rooms, with heat and first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen desiring a refined and permanent home.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—MRS. WILLIS, formerly of No. 297 5th av., has second and fourth floor rooms to let, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ROOMS ELEGANTLY furnished, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 71 WEST 36TH ST.—SECOND STORY front rooms to let, with board; also a room for single gentleman.

NO. 221 WEST 22D ST.—THIRD STORY, front, sunny room and bedroom adjoining, with first-class board.

NO. 12 GRAMMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has a handsomely-furnished parlor and two bed-rooms to let with board.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms, large and small, to rent, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE board in a Christian family; third story room with bedroom connecting; boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address, stating locality, &c., H. B. J., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FLOOR OF FOUR FURNISHED rooms, with board, for two gentlemen and their wives; below 23d st. preferred; terms not to exceed $50 per week; references exchanged. Address A. & H., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE south of 59th st., west side preferred; references. Address W. H. P., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 115 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, first floor and basement floor, consisting of large front room, centre room, with small extension; also large back extension, with butler's pantry and closets; basement floor consists of front basement, kitchen, laundry, small room, and store-room.

LARGE FINELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; every modern convenience; first-class private house; 31st st., opposite Grand Hotel. Inquire at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FURNISHED THIRD STORY.—TWO DOUBLE rooms with use of bath and parlors; will let reasonable; gentlemen preferred; private house; references exchanged. No. 145 West 41st st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT BOARD, A nicely-furnished large front room on second floor; all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 14 West Washington place.

GRANT HOUSE, NO. 48 NEW BOWERY—Heated throughout; prices reduced; rooms nightly and weekly for families and gentlemen.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—A SINGLE ROOM, well furnished, good attendance, without board; highest references.

NO. 30 WEST 9TH ST.—TO LET, PARLOR and bed-room, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen only.

NO. 14 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms to rent at moderate prices.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN WANTS OFFICES BETWEEN 18th and 34th sts. and 4th and 7th avs., on or before 1st of May. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXCURSION steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The intermediate examination of the classes will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 9:30 A. M.

The Regents of the University of the State of New-York, the Trustees and the Alumni of the college, the parents of students, and all interested in education are invited to attend.

The SECOND SESSION will begin Thursday, Feb. 17, at 9:30 A. M., at which time candidates for admission may present themselves.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE SCHOOL OF MINES.

The SECOND SESSION will begin THURSDAY, Feb. 17, at 9:30 A. M.

Practical and theoretical instruction in civil and mining engineering, metallurgy, geology, mineralogy, assaying, analytical and mechanical chemistry, physics, mechanics, mathematics, drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Civil and Mining Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Now open.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO HAS SOME MORNING hours vacant, a pupil or pupils in the English branches; can furnish highest testimonials. Address B. T. C., care of A. D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. Teachers state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Y. M. H. A.

GRAND THEATRICAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE,
Under the direction of Mr. Augustin Daly.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING AT 8.
Doors open at 7:15.
The performance will comprise,
NAN, THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.
NAN..........LITTLE BIJOU HERON
To be followed by the roaring farce of
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
MELISSA, (with Yankee song), Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
(Who has graciously volunteered for the occasion).
To conclude with
Tobin's celebrated standard comedy in three acts, entitled the
HONEYMOON,
With the following extraordinary cast:
JULIANA..........Miss LILLIE ELDRIDGE
(First time in New-York).
DUKE ARANZA..........Mr. JOHN H. BIRD
(Who has generously consented to repeat his celebrated impersonation, as performed by him in DUBLIN, before the IRISH and AMERICAN RIFLE TEAMS.)
JACQUES, (the Mock Duke).....Mr. VINING BOWERS
THE COUNT..........Mr. GEORGE PARKES
VOLANTE..........Miss KATE GIRARD
And many others, all of whom have kindly volunteered.
THE WHOLE CONSTITUTING A GALA PERFORMANCE.
EBEN'S ORCHESTRA WILL FURNISH THE MUSIC.

General admission..........$1 00
Reserved seats..........1 50

Reserved seats may be had at Ruilman's, No. 114 Broadway; Tyson's; Fifth Avenue Hotel; at the other ticket offices and hotels, and also at the Box office at the Academy of Music.

To avoid the rush in the evening, tickets should be secured during the day.

N. B.—THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC IS LOCATED ONLY AT No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
NEW TERMS COMMENCING DAILY.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Visit of the Governor and State and Municipal authorities THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Booth's Theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SIXTH WEEK OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
⁂ A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
⁂ MATINEE THIS (SATURDAY) at 1:30 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
BENEFIT OF A. H. SHELDON.
Matinée at 2; Evening at 8.
THREE PIECES;
TRAGEDY—SENSATION—FARCE.
Sheldon's new sensation,
THE CHAIN OF GUILT.
O. D. BYRON in
RICHARD III,
and the roaring farce,
LOST AT LONG BRANCH.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.

The original model Varieties of America. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinées TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, 2 o'clock. Olio of 60 artists. Melange of beauty. Attractions extraordinary. Finest combination. More Stars. Best entertainment in New-York. Last matinée and last night of "Blue Beard." Hussar Polonais, Irish Sailor, Mysterious Box, La Minuet, Grand March, Mystic Flight, Tableaux Vivants, Spiritualism Outdone, Bread and Water.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1:30,
ONLY TITIENS MATINEE.
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
For MONDAY, Jan. 31, and during the week, an entire change of OLIO and NEW STARS appear. Last week of the burlesque of ROSEMI-SHELL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DR. JOHN LORD.
ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY.
ABELARD AND HELOISE.
Tickets for remaining seventeen lectures, $3 with reserved seats. In Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, CICERO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE. FOURTEEN NEW STARS.
A NEW PANTOMIME, SEE-SAW.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES MINZESHEIMER, MARK LINDHEIM, and ROBERT LINDHEIM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Moses Minzesheimer, Mark Lindheim, and Robert Lindheim, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL BUCHSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Emanuel Buchstein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, is forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, in the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock noon.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TRAITEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 26th January, 1876.
J29-law3wS GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 29th day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE BRENTWOOD COAL COMPANY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALFRED D BALDWIN, Jr., of East Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. CHARLES OSBORN, Assignee, &c.
JOHN O. FORD, Attorney.
f5-law3wS

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
TO-DAY (SATURDAY,) Feb. 5. Doors open at 12:30.
ONLY TITIENS MATINEE.
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS, MISS BEAUMONT, SIGNORS BACCEI, REINA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to avoid the great rush at the doors, ladies are particularly requested to purchase in advance their tickets of admission, price $1 50, which can be obtained at the box office of Academy of Music from 9 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THERESA TITIENS.
A CARD.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH wishes to express his heartiest thanks to the press and the public of New-York for the support and the encouragement they have given him during the brief season in which Mlle. THERESA TITIENS appeared for the first time in America in grand Italian opera. The greatest dramatic singer of the age—as Mlle. THERESA TITIENS was unanimously pronounced by the entire press, whose European fame was readily indorsed by the music-loving public of New-York—will shortly leave this City, and, as numerous demands and applications have been made to the manager for a few more performances before the departure of Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, he feels happy to announce that he has succeeded in arranging
TWO EXTRA PERFORMANCES, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, and FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, in which Mlle. THERESA TITIENS and the full strength of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY will appear.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8,
(by general request,)
THERESA TITIENS in her unrivaled character of
NORMA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8,
GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT,
LA FAVORITA.
THERESA TITIENS (for the first time in America,) as
LEONORA.

The sale of reserved seats for either of the above nights commences this morning at the box office of the Academy of Music, 14th st., and at Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway.

MONDAY, Feb. 14, Academy of Music, BALTIMORE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS.
MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock,
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, Miss BEAUMONT.
Signors BACCEI, REINA, MAX MARETZEK.
Reserved seats, $2 and $2 50.
Reserved seats in family circle, $1.
Seats can now be secured at Brooklyn Academy of Music and Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway.

1776. 1876.

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION
AND
CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IRVING HALL AND NILSSON HALL,
ON THE
EVENING OF FEB. 22, 1876,
IN AID OF
THE FLOATING HOSPITAL
OF
ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, BERNSTEIN'S ORCHESTRA, AND DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BANDS.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF THE COSTUMES, DECORATIONS, FURNITURE, AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF 1776.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
FOUR HUNDRED
LEADING CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

The Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., ARE OPENED DAILY at 10 A. M., for the sale of boxes and tickets.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY, Feb. 5,
MATINEE at 1:30, and EVENING at 8.
LAST TWO REPRESENTATIONS
of Byron's comedy of
MARRIED IN HASTE,
with
MR. LESTER WALLACK.....as.....GIBSON GREENE
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7,
will be produced, for the first time in four years, Mr. Brougham's powerful romantic drama of
JOHN GARTH,
with all the aid that
A GREAT CAST,
CHARMING MUSIC, AND
NEW AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY
can give to its illustration.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
LAST WEEK | THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP.
OF THE GREAT | THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
PAINTINGS. | PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Open from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

CONFERENCES DU SAMEDI.

La cinquième conférence sera donnée LE SAMEDI, 5 Février, à midi, au local Y. M. C. A. Sujet: MAXIMES DU DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD. Elle sera suivie d'une leçon qui présentera la méthode d'enseignement pratiquée dans les causeries avec mes élèves.
L. SAUVEUR.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS.
THE SPECTRES; or, THE RING DEMONS.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

BLOOD AND BREATH.
BLOOD AND BREATH.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LORD & TAYLOR

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA THREE CASES
Real India Cashmere Shawls,
which they are offering at the following remarkably low prices: $125, former value, $200; $150, former value, $250; $175, former value, $350.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN
DELHI AND JUMANA SHAWLS,
suitable for carriage wear, at unequaled prices: $18, former value, $35; $25, former value, $40; $35, former value, $50.
A visit of inspection will amply repay.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST

DIVIDENDS.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1876.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange Place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d March.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
JAN. 27, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1876.
CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........342,000

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. payable Feb. 1, 1876.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1876.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Thursday the 10th proximo. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Half a Hundred Times! The Predominant Success!
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST DRAMA,
PIQUE!
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
Sumptuous Scenery and an Extraordinary Cast.
Miss Fanny Davenport,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins
Mr. James Lewis, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. W. Davidge,
Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, C. H. Rockwell
Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland,
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and
Mr. John Brougham.
"PIQUE" MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
SPECIAL MATINEE.
THE ABSORBING SUCCESS
which has thus far marked the performances of
PIQUE,
CROWDING the THEATRE on every occasion TO THE VERY DOORS, and more particularly at the regular Saturday matinées, has forced upon Mr. DALY the PLEASANT NECESSITY of giving an
EXTRA PIQUE MATINEE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9,
which will begin at 1 o'clock, in order to enable SUBURBAN visitors to take the 5 o'clock trains for their homes.

⁂ The BOX SHEET for this SPECIAL MATINEE is now open, and those correspondents on the line of the New-Haven Railroad as far as Stamford, and on the Harlem Railroad as far as White Plains on the Pennsylvania Railroad as far as New-Brunswick, on the Erie Railway as far as Lake View or Paterson, and on the New-York Central Railroad as far as Tarrytown, are informed that the performance will terminate in time to enable them to take the afternoon accommodation trains.

PIQUE!
A WARNING.

It has come to my knowledge that certain thieves entered my theatre several evenings since and took therefrom, by phonographic process, a copy of my drama of PIQUE. This stolen play they intend shortly to offer to the managers and publics of other cities, and I hereby warn all parties, especially the OWNERS and LESSEES of theatres and halls, and the ACTORS who may be called upon to assist in the performance of this STOLEN PLAY, against negotiating with or permitting or assisting these literary bandits in the production of their basely-gotten goods. And any person whatever producing or assisting the performance of a play bearing the title of "Pique-d," which is but a colorable, unjustifiable, and lawless imitation of my drama, now being acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, under the title of "PIQUE, A PLAY OF TO-DAY," will be promptly proceeded against with the fullest penalties which the courts afford me.
AUGUSTIN DALY.
FEB. 2, 1876.

"FIFTH AVENUE COMEDY COMPANY."
NOTICE.

The only traveling company entitled to bear the above title is that now making a tour of the States under the direction of Mr. J. C. DUFF. The company advertising itself as Furbish's Fifth Avenue Combination has no connection whatever with my theatre; it is not entitled to perform any of my dramas, and has no right to play any of the Fifth Avenue productions. Managers having time open, and desirous of producing my new drama of "PIQUE," will please address only
AUGUSTIN DALY,
Fifth Avenue Theatre.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
AN | Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
UNDOUBTED | ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and
TRIUMPH. | W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, Feb. 5.
TWELFTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 5, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS.
MATINEE. GRAND MATINEE.
Soloist, Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN, Soprano.
SYMPHONY NO 1, (new,)..........J. K. Paine
ARIA, "Non mi dir," Don Giovanni..........Mozart
MRS. EMILY BUTMAN.
THEME, VARIATIONS, FINALE, | Septet, op. 20..........Beethoven
OVERTURE, "Midsummer Night's Dream".Mendelssohn
ARIA, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster"—"Oberon"..........Weber
MRS. EMILY BUTMAN.
SYMPHONIC, Poem, "Danse Macabre"....Saint Saens
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE No. 14..........Liszt

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, can be obtained at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,
LAST MATINEE OF FALSE SHAME,
and
TO-NIGHT AT 8,
LAST NIGHT of the brilliantly successful engagement of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, who will appear in two plays,
FALSE SHAME, and TEARS, IDLE TEARS.
MONDAY, FEB. 7, MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON AS JANE EYRE.

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.

"Hush thee, my baby," Macirone, 40 cents; "Daisy's Dream," (piano,) Weininger, 50 cents; "O, Reilly, you're N. G," "Tra-la-la-loo," "I'm found you carry a Poo," sung by Pat Rooney, each 30 cents; "Pond Lily," Mazurka, Dora, 50 cents; "Slavery Days," Braham, 40 cents; "Race Galop," Kiesewetter, 30 cents; "Down Among the Sugar Cane," Blake, 40 cents; "Harp of David," meditations for Piano, Schwing, 75 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

Aunt Polly Bassett's
YANKEE SINGIN SKEWL,
STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, FEB. 7.
Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. | Every evening, Ernest Byne, Empire Children, Gus Williams, Sam Devere, and the great combination of novelty and Specialty Stars.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1:30,
ONLY TITIENS MATINEE.
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLORS, now open at the National Academy of Design, corner of Fourth av. and 23d st., daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; and from 7 until 10 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1,
500 DOZEN
Handwork Embroidered Double Bands,
At 20c. and 25c. each, less than half price.
ALSO,
HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS in great variety.
EMBROIDERED NIGHT DRESS SETS and DRESSING SACQUES at $150 and upward.

LECTURES.

CHICKERING HALL.

FIFTH AV. LECTURE COURSE.

Feb. 11—Young Apollo Club, with Adolph Sohst and A. P. Burbank, Music with Readings. Feb. 19—R. J. De Cordova, "Courtship and Marriage." Feb. 29—Dr. E. H. Chapin, "John Hampden; or, The Progress of Popular Liberty." March 4—Dr. J. Jay Vilers, "Humorists of the Past and Present." March 23—Chas. Roberts, Jr., Dramatic Readings, with Music. April 1—Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music. A half-hour Organ Concert will precede each entertainment. Reserved seat tickets for entire course, $2 5; single reserved seats, 75 cents; single admission, 50 cents. For sale at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.

COOPER UNION CENTENNIAL LECTURE COURSE. MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1876. MUSIC AND READINGS.
Seats at Burnton's Central Bazaar, No. 92 4th av.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. Illustrated catalogue mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH $10,000 capital, in an established manufacturing business located in this City; full investigation, and references given and required. Address C. J. H., Box No. 139 Times Office.

DEVICES OF BURGLARS.

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO. ROBBED.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SILKS CARRIED AWAY—THE GOODS TAKEN AWAY IN A CART IN DAYLIGHT—PARTICULARS OF THE BURGLARY.

During Thursday a gang of expert burglars visited the building Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard street, on the south-east corner of West Broadway, and succeeded in carrying off goods valued at $5,000, the property of H. B. Claflin & Co. The building is a five-story iron structure, with a frontage of fifty feet on Leonard street, and seventy-five feet on West Broadway, with entrances on both thoroughfares. The basement and first floor of the building are unoccupied, and are at present undergoing alterations in view of a prospective tenant. Several of the upper floors are occupied by Claflin & Co. as a work shop, where they have a large number of girls and women employed in making up cloaks, silk suits, and furs. At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the porter, whose business it is to open the workshop and admit the employes, arrived at the store and was surprised to find the entrance door on West Broadway open. He examined the door and found that it had been opened from the inside by some persons who had let themselves out of the building. On going up stairs and entering the workshop the porter saw at once that the place had been visited by burglars. The boxes containing goods had been removed from the shelves and the contents were scattered about the floor, and everything was in confusion. Captain Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct, was notified, and he at once proceeded to investigate the matter. It was evident that the burglars had secreted themselves in the basement of the building during the day, and after it was closed for the night had emerged from their hiding-place. They cut out a panel in the wooden partition dividing the staircase leading to the upper floors from the store, making an aperture large enough for a man to crawl through. Ascending the stairs they cut a panel out of the door leading from the landing on the second floor into the workshop of Claflin & Co. There they selected fifteen pieces of silk, a piece of silk velvet, and other property, which they placed in bags brought with them for that purpose. After daylight they made their escape from the building by the door in West Broadway. The goods were placed in a wagon and driven off toward the east side of the City. Several persons noticed a wagon standing in front of the store on West Broadway between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday and observed some men engaged in placing the goods in the wagon, but as this was not an unusual occurrence no attention was paid to it. Patrolman Pike, of the Fifth Precinct, was on duty on Leonard street, and Patrolman Bell, of the same precinct, on West Broadway from midnight to 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The doors and windows of the store being protected by iron shutters, the officers could not see the interior of the store. Officer Bell states that he tried the door on West Broadway at 5:30 o'clock yesterday and at that time it was secure. He then went to the end of his post and it was doubtless after he had passed that the wagon drove up and the goods were carried off.

The burglars left behind a brace and bits, a "jimmy," and other burglars' tools, but not the slightest clue to their identity has been obtained.

A PRIVATE DWELLING RANSACKED.

Between 1 and 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the dwelling of Mr. Lewis Jackson, No. 133 East Eighty-seventh street, was visited by burglars during the absence of all the inmates. The burglars gained an entrance by forcing open the front basement door with a "jimmy," and ascending to the upper floors, broke open bureau drawers and closets, from which they abstracted property of which the following is a complete schedule: One solid silver soup ladle with a female head in relief, two smaller ones, same pattern, marked "Lizzie," $135; one sugar sifter, $20; one berry spoon, $25; one dozen small tea spoons, $50; two pie-knives, $50; two napkin rings, $20; one butter-knife, with bird's nest on handle, marked "Lizzie," $18; a dozen table knives, with carving knife and fork, $12; one gold hinge bracelet, $25; one napkin ring marked "Elizabeth Jane Briggs," $5; one gold link chain, $30; one cluster pearl ring, $25; one gold locket with ivorytype picture, $40; one pearl pocket-book, $10; one seal-skin pocket, $5; a velvet cloak trimmed with gray fur, $150; a black frock coat, $35; a gold scarf ring, $5; an amethyst ring with gold cross, $20; an onyx pin with Etruscan setting, $15. Total value of property stolen, $717. The thieves made their escape with the valuables named above without molestation. The robbery was not discovered until the family returned home at about 5 o'clock Thursday evening. Capt. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was then notified, but the Police have thus far failed to find the slightest clue to the thieves or any trace of the stolen property.

A FRUITLESS BURGLARY.

At a late hour on Thursday night, Patrolman Moran, of the First Precinct, while on patrol found the door leading to the upper floors of the building No. 83 South street open, and on making an examination discovered that the premises had been visited by burglars. Capt. Petty made an investigation. It was apparent that the burglars had been secreted in the upper portion of the building when it was closed for the night and when all the occupants had left the premises had descended to the third floor and broken into the office of Douglass & Co., commission merchants. They then commenced operations on a large safe which stands near the door, and cut a large hole in one of the doors near the lock, and by inserting a "jimmy," forced back the bolt of the lock. After having gained access to the interior of the safe they emptied it of its contents which, much to their chagrin, they found to consist entirely of account books, valueless papers, and a few postage stamps. The disappointed burglars then attacked a smaller safe which was inside the office railing and had succeeded in cutting a hole in the outer door when they became alarmed and fled, leaving a "jimmy" sticking in the hole which they had made in the safe. They also abandoned all their tools, consisting of a large sectional "jimmy," a plain "jimmy," steel punches, braces and bits, skeleton keys, and various other article used by burglars. The tools, which are all new and of the best quality, are now in possession of the police.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Patrolmen Ryan, of the First Precinct, Fitzpatrick, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and M. C. Smith, of the Fourth Precinct, were dismissed on charges of intoxication and absence from post. Street-cleaning Foremen A. Gunderman and J. W. Heffin were dismissed, and H. E. Hughson and Frank Cavanagh appointed in their places. E. D. Lucrson, an ex-patrolman, was appointed doorman and sent to the Twenty-fourth Precinct. On motion of Commissioner Erhart, the blank forms and instructions to be secretly used by the detectives for the purpose of accurately noting their movements, were approved. A communication from Mr. William M. Lewis, in reference to the celebration of the Jewish Feast of Purim, asking that measures be adopted which will prevent the arrest of maskers going from one house to another, was referred to the Superintendent. In reference to the arrest of Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, for breaking open the door of a disorderly house in order to make an arrest, Mr. McLean, counsel to the board, was ordered to appear in court on behalf of the Captain. On motion of Commissioner Wheeler, Col. John R. Fellows was refused permission to appear before the board as counsel for ex-Detective Clapp, who seeks reinstatement in the department.

A SUPPOSED SWINDLER.

Yesterday morning one of the firm of Daniel Berrien & Co., brush manufacturers, at No. 228 Pearl street, called on Superintendent Walling and informed him that a few days ago they had engaged a young man, who gave his name as James Tomlinson, as a traveling agent. Tomlinson produced letters purporting to be signed by prominent business men in San Francisco, recommending him very highly, and on the strength of these letters they had engaged him, and had intrusted him with two trunks filled with samples and $200 in money to pay his expenses. Tomlinson had started for San Francisco, and the firm have since learned that he had been arrested in Toledo, Ohio, about two years ago, charged with having swindled a man there out of $50, and they feared, therefore, that he was an impostor, and that he intended to swindle them. Mr. Berrien desired the Superintendent to cause Tomlinson's arrest at Sandusky, Ohio, where he is at present, but Mr. Walling declined, as it was not a case for Police interference.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., Norman White, Esq., Vice President, in the chair. Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., read the one hundred and forty-ninth Psalm and offered prayer. Two new auxiliary societies were recognized—one in Wisconsin and one in Iowa. Various letters were submitted to the board, among which were communications from W. S. Hurd, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., accompanying a remittance from the estate of Miss Henrietta Parker, who was formerly a slave, and who, at her decease, made this society her residuary legatee; from George H. Prince, Esq., of St. Petersburg, forwarding a memorandum of an interview which he had with the Metropolitan of Moscow; from Dr. Riggs, with his manuscript of the Dakota version of Daniel and the minor prophets; from Dr. William Tracy, of Madura, asking an appropriation for India; from Rev. T. [illegible] now, reporting progress in printing at the Methodist Episcopal press; from Mr. Samuel A. Purdie, of Mexico, asking for Spanish Scriptures; from Rev. M. Phillips and Dr. Butler, of Mexico, with thanks for grants, and from Mr. A. M. Milne, of Montevideo, and Dr. Bliss, of Constantinople. Grants of Scriptures were made to the American Missionary Association for its work in the South, to the American Seamen's Friend Society for sailors' libraries, and to various auxiliaries and individuals for charitable work, the number of copies being about 2,500, besides twenty-two volumes in raised letters for blind persons. The board were fortunate in having present at the meeting Mr. Francis T. King, of Baltimore, one of the Vice Presidents of the society and President of the Maryland Bible Society, who made an interesting statement of matters which had fallen under his observation at the South. The receipts for January were $61,182; number of copies issued, 52,785.

PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.

PAPERS ON STREET-PAVEMENTS AND PLUMBING READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.

A paper was read before the Society of Practical Engineering last evening, by Charles J. Moore, C. E., on the defects and merits of City pavements. The lecturer divided his subject into three principal divisions, first, a description of the various systems of pavements in use; second, the opinions and experience of various city engineers throughout the country; and, third, the practical deductions to be drawn, including the desiderata for a perfect pavement for city streets, and the various descriptions of pavements best suited to specific localities. The various systems of pavements were classified as follows: 1. Stone-block pavements, including the ancient Roman pavements, the modern Belgian block, and common granite block, and rubble, bowlder, or cobble stones. 2. Broken stone pavements, including Telford's system, an inelastic roadway, and Macadam's, or one partially elastic. 3. Concrete pavements. 4. Asphalt pavements. 5. Wooden pavements. All these varieties were carefully described, and the modes of construction explained. In the second division the lecturer gave an account at length of the experience gained in the use of various kinds of pavements in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, New-Haven, Cleveland, Louisville, Chicago, and St. Louis, and showed how some systems of pavement, inapplicable to certain cities, were found to be suitable for others. The principal varieties of pavement used in the different cities are limestone and granite blocks, in St. Louis wood being condemned, but Telford recommended; in Chicago, wood pavements exclusively; in Louisville, Macadam pavements chiefly, but wooden blocks likewise; in Cleveland, sandstone blocks and stone and wood combined; in New-Haven, Telford pavements; in Brooklyn, cobble-stone, or bowlder pavements, with granite blocks for the principal thoroughfares. Street pavements were then considered practically from a sanitary point of view, in which it was shown that dust was unhealthy as well as uncomfortable; noise was detrimental to nervous sufferers; with the heaviest traffic stone-block pavements with stone tramways laid down of the defective cleansing was dangerous, owing to the consequent deposit of foul matter, whence noxious gases arose. The form and character of pavements were shown to have most powerful effects upon the force necessary to draw loads over them, and upon the endurance of draught animals and vehicles. In describing the various kinds of pavement suitable for special localities in cities, the lecturer commended for those streets ordinary guage of wagon wheels, and as many in number as the width of the street would accommodate. For second-class streets he recommended asphalt or bituminous concrete; for the third class, Telford or concrete pavements i. e. for the more suburban districts and places where traffic was lighter, and for the fourth class of streets or those leading from the City into the surrounding country, wooden blocks or Macadam, especially the latter. With a few remarks upon the construction and covering of sidewalks, cleansing machines, steam versus horse-power, road rollers, &c., the lecture was brought to a close.

Mr. E. A. Leland, M. E., read a paper on Sanitary plumbing, in which he described various plans of ventilating and constructing water closets to prevent the passage of foul and noxious vapors into the interior of dwellings, &c., and new methods of plumbing by which the common defects and great expense of making joints in pipes may be obviated.

THE GERMAN UP-TOWN BANK.

MEETING OF THE DEPOSITORS LAST EVENING—THE PROSECUTION OF THE BANK DIRECTORS RECOMMENDED.

A meeting of the depositors of the suspended German Up-town Savings Bank was held last evening at Turtle Bay Hall, in Second avenue. The committee appointed to devise a plan for the resumption of business by the institution reported that their efforts in that direction, although energetic and unremitting, had proved futile, owing to the declaration of a second dividend by Receiver Uhl. Mr. Young, the Chairman of the committee, further stated that he had endeavored to the best of his ability to ascertain the actual financial standing of the institution, and had been convinced, after a careful investigation, that from the day of the suspension there had been a combination among the Directors to defeat all the efforts of its depositors toward securing the re-establishment of the institution. He, like his fellow depositors, had at first been deceived by the apparent sincerity of the professions made by the Directors, but he was now fully convinced that even had the depositors secured the signatures representing the $700,000 necessary to place the bank again on a working basis, the bank officials would not have permitted the institution to resume, although they had made repeated expressions of their willingness to do so. They were conscious that to allow the bank to resume would be but to open the way to the discovery of their gross and willful mismanagement of its finances. It now remained for the depositors, he continued, to secure as much as possible of the remnants of their squandered capital, and to direct all their energies toward investigating the previous management of the institution and securing, if possible, the conviction and punishment of the men who had misused the funds intrusted to their care. Speeches were also made denouncing Receiver Uhl, alleging that his interest in a rival institution made him anxious to wind up the affairs of the suspended bank, as by that means he could crush out of existence a powerful competitor. After some further discussion of a similar character the committee was discharged from its duty of obtaining signatures to the petition providing for the resumption of the bank and instructed to pursue the next best course toward securing the protection of the depositors' interests. A recommendation that competent counsel be employed to prosecute the Bank Directors was referred to the committee for consideration, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

THE CITY DEBT STATEMENT.

Below is given a comparative statement of the City debt as represented in stocks and bonds as of Dec. 31, 1875, and Jan. 31, 1876, and also a statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued during the month:

	Dec. 31, 1875.	Jan. 31, 1876.
Funded debt, payable from taxation and sinking fund	$119,056,903 54	$119,177,703 54
Temporary debt, payable wholly or in part from assessments	21,322,200 00	21,623,200 00
Revenue bonds, special	460,927 85	614,646 04
Revenue bds., 1875	3,682,000 00	2,538,000 00
Revenue bds., 1876	....	1,660,500 00
Total debt	$144,522,031 39	$145,614,049 58
Deduct sink'g fund	27,748,307 30	27,787,218 81
Debt, less sinking fund	$116,773,724 09	$117,826,830 77
Cash in City Treasury		$811,518 22
Cash in sinking funds		237,777 37

Stocks and bonds have been issued in January for the following purposes:

For public works, street improvements, and Croton water works	$390,500 00
For docks and slips	30,000 00
For City parks improvements	38,000 00
For museums of art and natural history	10,000 00
For Third District Court-house	6,000 00
For old claims and judgments	14,000 00
For redemption of debt late town of Kings Bridge	153,718 19
For current expenses	2,193,500 00
Total	$2,835,718 19

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

The total number of arrivals from foreign ports for the month of January, as exhibited by the record kept at the Government Barge Office by Mr. Alfred Mabie, Boarding Officer, was 408, classified as follows:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	17	12	28	46	63	166
British	54	10	32	28	14	138
Norwegian	..	..	25	2	..	27
German	10	4	9	3	..	26
Italian	..	1	23	2	..	26
Austrian	..	..	11	2	..	13
French	3	..	..	..	..	3
Swedish	..	..	2	1	..	3
Dutch	2	..	..	..	..	2
Portuguese	..	1	1	..	..	2
Spanish	..	..	1	1	..	2
Total	86	28	132	85	77	408

RECEPTION TO REV. FRED. BELL.

Rev. Fred. Bell, who resigned from the pastorate of the Park Avenue Primitive Methodist Church, Brooklyn, shortly after charges of immorality and conduct unbecoming a Pastor were preferred against him by certain members of his congregation, was last evening placed in possession of a new residence at No. 116 Washington avenue, rented and furnished by his friends. The house, which is a two-story brick building of handsome exterior, situated adjacent to Myrtle avenue, was crowded on the occasion with young and old members of the young minister's late charge, who had come there to tender him their congratulations on entering his new home and to assist in the exercises attending the reception. Rev. J. Hall, Pastor of the Centenary Church, delivered an appropriate address of welcome to Mr. Bell and his wife. Mr. Bell replied in a brief speech, thanking his friends for their substantial manifestations of friendship. The trial of the charges against Mr. Bell will be held in the Park Avenue Church on Friday evening next.

THE GANLEY MURDER CASE.

OPENING OF THE TRIAL OF MARY GANLEY FOR THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND IN MARLBOROUGH, N. J.

The trial of Mary Ganley for the murder of her husband has begun in the Monmouth County Court, at Freehold, Judge Scudder presiding. District Attorney W. H. Conover is assisted by ex-Judge Robbins in the prosecution, and ex-Gov. Parker and C. H. Parker appear for the defense. Michael Ganley and his wife resided in a small house in the township of Marlborough, near what is know as "Griggs' still-house." On the night of Nov. 1, 1875, some persons who were passing the house heard a loud noise as if a quarrel was going on, and after a few minutes all was still. Shortly afterward Mrs. Ganley went to the houses of two or three of her neighbors and said that her husband was hurt. In one place she said that he was shaving and accidentally cut himself with the razor, while in another she said that he had fallen against the stove and cut his head. Some of the neighbors accompanied her to the house and found her husband lying upon the floor in a pool of blood, and unconscious. He was bleeding from several cuts in the head, and died in a short time. In walking about the yard some of the visitors found near the well a heavy billet of wood on which were blood and tufts of gray hair, corresponding in color and appearance with Ganley's hair. Mrs. Ganley was arrested and the Grand Jury indicted her for murder in the first degree. John V. N. Willis testified that he was at Ganley's house on the morning after the murder. The walls of the kitchen were besmeared with blood, and there were two pools of blood on the floor, one near the closet, and the other near the stove. There was another pool of blood in the pot-closet, and the print of a hand in blood over the closet. There was also blood in the hallway, coming from the room into the kitchen. Mrs. Ganley told him that Michael had cut himself with a razor. Afterward she said that he had fallen against the stove and cut himself. Alice C. Van Dorn testified that on the afternoon of the murder she passed Ganley's house, and heard him groaning. Mary Conrey testified that Mrs. Ganley came to her house and said that her husband had cut himself; witness accompanied her to the house and found Ganley lying on the floor; he groaned and said, "I am killed, I am killed;" she threw some clothing over him. George Van Dorn testified that he found the stick with blood and hair on it near the well. Bridget Morrissey testified that she found a little bunch of hair on the floor and remarked that it looked like Mike's. Mrs. Ganley immediately became excited and exclaimed, "Do you mean to say I killed that man." There was blood on Mrs. Ganley's clothing. Mrs. Ganley is a large, heavily-built woman, and apparently possessed of great strength. The neighbors say that she was in the habit of beating her husband when he came home drunk, as he did on the day of the murder. The case is still on.

A SAD RESULT OF SUPERSTITION.

Samuel Clair, aged twenty-five years, a son of Mrs. Clair, who owns the house in which John J. Burroughs lived when he murdered his wife, and in which the tragedy was enacted, is hopelessly insane, and has been removed to the insane asylum at Flatbush. Ever since the murder was committed vague rumors have been afloat among certain superstitious persons in regard to ghostly sights and sounds which have been seen and heard in the house, one of which was that the murdered woman's sewing-machine had been worked by unseen hands. These stories seemed to make a deep impression on the mind of young Clair, and a few nights ago he suddenly sprang from his bed and screamed at the top of his voice, wakening not only the inmates of the house, but also the neighbors. His mother, who was asleep in the room adjoining, went into his room to ascertain what was the matter, and he exclaimed that Mrs. Burroughs had appeared to him and urged him to avenge her death. He became perfectly frantic, and declared that he must and would have a weapon with which to execute the command of his visitor. He was finally placed under restraint and the next morning removed to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. A counsel of physicians decided that he was insane and he was removed to the asylum.

AMERICAN FISH CULTURE.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Fish Culturists Association will be held on Tuesday next, Feb. 8, at 10 A. M., at the office of the Vice President, George Shepard Page, No. 10 Warren street. A large attendance is expected from all parts of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces. Among the prominent pisciculturists who will probably be present are Prof. S. F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, United States Commissioner of Fisheries; Livingston Stone, Deputy United States Fish Commissioner, in charge of the United States Salmon-hatching Works on the Upper Sacramento River, Cal.; Prof. J. F. Milner, in charge of restocking the lakes with food fishes; Charles G. Atkins, of the Salmon-hatching Works at Bucksport, Me.; A. S. Collins, of the Seth Green Fish Farm, Caledonia, N. Y.; Hon. W. F. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada; Hon. Horatio Seymour, New-York State Fish Commissioner; Dr. M. Goldsmith, of Vermont, Chairman of the Centennial Fish and Fisheries Exhibition; Charles Hallock, editor of *Forest and Stream;* Frederick Mather, of Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; M. C. Edmunds, M. D., Commissioner of Fisheries for Vermont, and Seth Green. The officers of the association cordially invite all persons interested in this comparatively new science and industry to attend the meeting.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Horace White, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Assemblyman Townsend D. Cock, of Queens County, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, and Judge L. S. Trimble, of Kentucky, are at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman Chester W. Chapin, of Massachusetts, and George M. Landers, of Connecticut; Senator William B. Woodin, of Auburn, N. Y., and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

LOCAL POLITICS.

At a regular meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association, held at their head-quarters, Dorschell's Hall, Sixty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, on Thursday evening, a resolution was unanimously adopted presenting the name of Hon. Roscoe Conkling for the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

The Eighth Assembly District Republican Association last evening elected Mr. Edward Mabry Secretary to the Central Committee, in place of John McCabe, deceased, and Mr. Adams was elected as a delegate to the committee.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 3d inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the last week was 59,669 tons, against 5,737 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase 53,932 tons. The quantity for the year so far was 387,461 tons, against 396,493 tons for the same period of last year; increase, 9,032 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 322,799 tons; bituminous, 47,720 tons; total, 370,519 tons; against 138,785 tons anthracite and 40,845 tons bituminous for the same period of last year; increase of anthracite, 148,014 tons; increase of bituminous, 6,875 tons; total increase, 190,889 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 1,634,809 tons, bituminous, 215,209 tons—total, 1,840,018 tons; against 1,226,332 tons anthracite and 166,153 tons bituminous—total, 1,392,485 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase of anthracite, 408,477 tons; increase of bituminous, 49,056 tons—total increase, 457,533 tons."

DEFALCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Simon J. Miller, who has been a trusted citizen of Greensburg, Penn., and Treasurer of Westmoreland County, is accused of being a defaulter to the amount of $8,756 37, to the county. He has published a card, in which he says: "It has been reported that, as late Treasurer of this county, I am a defaulter to the extent of $8,756 37. I beg to say that if there be any deficiency in my accounts with the county I cannot account for it. I have not the money, and I have not indulged in vicious habits in which it could have been spent, nor have I indulged in any speculations that could have been unprofitable. I desire the fullest investigation by a re-examination of my accounts; and, in the meantime, I hope the public will be fair enough to suspend their judgment. My bondsmen are perfectly good, and I am willing to turn over all my property and assets, so that if any deficiency be found no loss can possibly result to the county."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The sale of boxes for the Seventh Regiment reception will take place at the Armory this Saturday evening.

The salaries of the Aldermen for January were paid yesterday, despite the protest of the "Wolf Common Council."

William Kelly, aged thirty, of No. 186 Eighth avenue, fell on the sidewalk at No. 239 Eighth avenue and fractured one of his legs.

Benjamin F. Taylor delivered the last lecture of the course of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening on "Thought and Its Chariots."

Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan University, will preach to-morrow at St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, morning and evening.

The New-York Bible Society distributed during January 4,101 Bibles and Testaments, among 3,052 families, 215 vessels, and 2,917 immigrants at Castle Garden.

Sergt. Joseph Nicholson, of the Thirty-second Precinct, an old and valued member of the Police Department, died yesterday from consumption, after a lingering illness.

We have received $5 from "Little Fanny and Constance," and $2 from "J. D.," for the two families residing at No. 406 East Twentieth street mentioned in Friday's TIMES.

Ralph O'Brien, aged thirty-five, of No. 507 West Twenty-fifth street, while shoveling snow off an extension at No. 517 West Twenty-fifth street, fell through a skylight and was seriously injured.

The Christian and charitable work of the City Mission and of the churches and charities generally throughout the City, are admirably set forth in an attractive pamphlet of 156 pages, prepared by Mr. Lewis E. Jackson.

Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C., lectures before the Maimonides Library Association on Sunday evening, the 6th inst., at Lyric Hall. The subject will be "The Tendencies and Follies of the Age."

James S. Rogers and John White, composing the firm of Rogers & White, assigned their property to William H. Clark yesterday. William S. Leigh, of No. 267 Sixth avenue, assigned his property to Thomas K. Marcy.

The ex-Chief Clerks of the Civil District Courts have notified the Controller not to pay the salaries of their successors. They claim that their removal by the present Justices was illegal, and that they are still entitled to hold office.

Bankruptcy proceedings have been commenced against the firm of James Turner & Co., dealers in oil at No. 70 Cortlandt street. The petitioning creditors are Simeon Zabriskie, whose claims amount to $4,308 75, and Mary S. Zabriskie, who has claims for $2,960.

The Bellevue Hospital Medical Board has elected Dr. Alonzo Clark President; Dr. Austin Flint Vice President; Dr. E. G. Janeway Secretary; Drs. Walker, Thomson, and Janway Committee of Inspection, and Drs. Wood, Sands, Loomis, and Polk Examining Committee.

The Board of Education has instructed its counsel, Mr. William Herring, to argue before Judge Lawrence, on Monday next, for the issue of a mandamus compelling the Controller to place the appropriation for the board in the hands of the City Chamberlain, subject to the drafts of President Wood.

While William C. Couran, a plumber, of No. 307 Pearl street, was at work in the yard of No. 11 Monroe street yesterday, he dug up three skulls and a quantity of human bones. The matter was reported to Coroner Eickhoff, who, on investigation, found that the ground had been formerly used as a Jewish cemetery.

Mr. Moses H. Hale has been placed in charge of the office of Special Agent of the United States Treasury in this City, in place of Col. Frank E. Howe, who is to be transferred to another department. Mr. Hale, who is a native of Massachusetts, has been for a number of years Special Agent of the Treasury at Washington.

Thomas Arens, aged about twenty-six or twenty-seven, years who married Mme. Pappenheim, the German prima donna, a few weeks ago, became a raving maniac last evening, and will be removed to Bloomingdale Asylum to-day. In consequence of this the performance of "Der Freischutz," which was to have taken place at the Stadt Theatre, did not occur.

The next regular Church Conference will be held on Monday, Feb. 7, at 2:30 P. M., in the Sunday-school room of Calvary Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street. Subject, "The Greek and Hebrew elements in the primitive Church and their relation to the church at the present day." Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., and Rev. C. C. Tiffany will open the discussion.

Hon. John T. Hoffman, ex-Governor of the State of New-York, will deliver a lecture in the church (Dr. Rogers') corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, next Monday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. The subject is the "Limits of Government, the Problem of Liberty and Order." The lecture is in the course before the Science and Art Association, and is free to all.

Five creditors of David Solinger, dry-goods dealer at No. 328 Bleecker street, have taken proceedings in bankruptcy against him. His liabilities amount to $19,108 77; nominal assets, $12,677 84; real assets, $6,081 06. H. B. Claflin & Co. have a claim for $3,618 64, and Carroll & Amerman for $2,034 72. Register Henry W. Allen, of No. 152 Broadway, has been assigned to take charge of the matter.

Minzesheimer, Lindheim & Co., importers and dealers in millinery goods, at No. 534 Broadway, have been thrown into bankruptcy at the instance of twenty-three of their creditors, whose claims aggregate $27,000. Among the largest creditors are the following: Strange & Brother, $2,329 83; Morlot & Stettheimer, $1,859 51; Alfonso & Co., $1,856; Frederick Butterfield, $1,789 26; Marx, Held & Co., $1,778; S. H. Beekman & Co., $1,746 08; Maas & Weil, $1,158 08; Kobbe & Ball, $1,118 32; Bacharach & Co., $1,009.

BROOKLYN.

It has always been the practice of the authorities to pay the laborers at Prospect Park every two weeks. Yesterday, for the first time in the history of the park, the money was not forthcoming.

Judge McCue yesterday rendered his decision in the application for a stay of proceedings in the matter of the sentence of Owen Tully, convicted of mayhem. The Judge denied the application unless Tully would give bonds for double the amount of the damages obtained against him by Westlake in the suit for damages.

Corporation Counsel De Witt in his answer to the suit brought by Kingsley & Keeney, the Hempstead reservoir contractors, to recover $178,000 from the City of Brooklyn, for breach of contract, puts in the plea that a fraudulent scheme existed between the contractors and the members of the Water Board to defraud the city, which invalidates the contract.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Sunday night last over seventy persons were received into the Spring Street M. E. Church, Sing Sing, on probation.

The question whether Edward S. Stokes is illegally detained in prison will be argued before Justice J. O. Dyckman, at White Plains, to-day.

The revival in the South Street and St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Churches, of Peekskill, is increasing in interest. Nearly fifty conversions have been recorded in the latter church.

A Government agent was in Sing Sing a few days ago to select a new Post Office site, and finally accepted accommodations in Rhor's building, corner of Main street and Eastern avenue, as the most suitable.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. De Cordova will lecture on "Our New Clergyman," at the German Club-rooms, Stapleton, on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of St. Simon's Free Chapel, Clifton.

A lad named Patrick Sweeney, while skating on a pond at Factoryville on Thursday evening, broke through the ice and was drowned. Coroner Dempsey, of New-Brighton, held an inquest.

The recent snow fell upon Staten Island to the depth of about one foot on a level. Sleighs were substituted for cars on the Shore Railroad. The Staten Island Railroad train from Tottenville, on the 8 o'clock trip, was an hour behind time in consequence of detention at the switches at Eltingville and New-Dorp, but this was the only inconvenience experienced so far as known.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thomas Rowan was arrested in Jersey City yesterday and held for examination on a charge of passing a $10 counterfeit bill.

John Donnelly's residence on Grand street, Paterson, was entered by burglars Thursday night, and robbed of $300 worth of jewelry and clothing.

During the snow-storm on Thursday night, Bridget Nugent, a woman 107 years old, was found in the streets of New-Brunswick unable to reach her home. She was taken care of by the Police.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Newark Common Council last night the report of the Controller for the year 1875 was presented, and showed the bonded debt of the city to be $5,668,000. The entire liabilities amount to $8,243,690, and the assets are $5,297,891. For the year the receipts at the Treasurer's office were $4,826,105, and the expenditures $4,752,637. The Fire Department cost $94,691; Police, $188,600; public schools, $209,415.

The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, which own the largest part of Hoboken and Weekawken, their property being for the most part tenement-houses, have reduced their rents twenty per cent.

John Brush, a Paterson Justice of the Peace, who is also a dealer in coal, was convicted yesterday, in the Passaic County Court, of using false scales to weigh coal. He was bailed to appear for sentence.

John Gschwind's team ran away Thursday night while he was driving through Bergenline avenue, Union Hill, and Gschwind was thrown violently to the pavement, sustaining very serious and probably fatal injuries.

A Northern Railroad freight train ran off the track at the western end of the tunnel about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and travel on the Erie, Morris and Essex, and Midland roads was delayed for several hours. The damage was slight.

Mrs. Catherine McGrath, an aged widow, residing at No. 137 Adams street, Newark, fell down stairs on Thursday night and fractured her skull, causing almost instantaneous death. The body lay at the foot of the stairs for some time before the accident was discovered.

It was currently rumored in Paterson yesterday that James Hand, the ex-Tax Commissioner, who was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the city and bailed to appear for sentence to-day, had left the city. He went away on a New-York train Thursday night, accompanied by his wife and child, and has not since returned.

A young man named Edward Armstrong, aged seventeen, residing in Atlantic township, Monmouth County, accidentally shot and killed his little brother, aged five years, on Thursday last. The young man was taking a shot-gun down from the hook when the trigger caught in something, and the gun was accidentally discharged, the whole charge entering the child's head.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL DELEGATES.

At the close of the prayer-meeting of Plymouth Church last evening an adjourned business-meeting was held, Mr. Edgerton occupying the chair. Mr. Beecher stated that the council to be held soon would probably number three hundred persons, notwithstanding the fact that some might be unable to accept the invitations because of sickness or other engagements. He desired to ask that those persons who would be willing to entertain one or more persons during the two or three days in which the council was to be held would send their names either to Mr. Halliday or himself. After consultation between Messrs. Beecher, White, Edgerton, Ed. Beecher, and others, the meeting adjourned to meet at the close of the prayer-meeting next Friday evening.

NO REMEDY EXTANT Equals DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for all cases of Sores, Piles, Burns, and Corns. It stops pain instantly and leaves no scar. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Promptly, radically, and permanently cured, by *Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda.* Established 18 years. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. *Sold by Druggists.—Advertisement.*

THE STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07½; hard do., $1 15½; No. 2 do., $1; March, $1 00¾; April, $1 01¾; No. 3, 82c. Corn firm; better supply; No. 2, 45c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 31¼c. Barley quiet but steady; No. 2 Spring, February, 92c.; March, 91½; No. 3 do. nominally, 53c.; rejected Spring, 33c. Rye—Fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1, 68c. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork firmly held at $20 50 cash and February. Lard—Prime kettle, 13¼; prime Steam, 12¼c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 11½c.@12½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c., loose; 7¾c., boxed; middles, 11c.@11½c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firmer; held higher at $8 75@$8 80. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 39,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; fair demand and prices on good grades rather better; sales of good to choice shipping at $4 80@$5 80; stockers and feeders at $3 50@$4, and butchers' at $3@$3 25; shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs active, strong, and 15c.@20c. higher; receipts, 17,000 head; sales of packing at $7 75@$7 90; Bacon grades at $7 75@$7 80; New-Englands at $7 90@$8, and Philadelphias at $8 10; shipments, 2,100 head. Sheep slow and a shade easier; receipts, 3,000 head; sales of common to choice at $4@$5 25.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet and irregular; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 1,713 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,010 bales; to the Continent, 1,018 bales; coastwise, 1,211 bales; sales, 293 bales; stock, 85,661 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,706 bales; gross, 13,002 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,814 bales; to the Continent, 8,305 bales; coastwise, 3,227 bales; sales, 5,592 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Oats, quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at 80c. Provisions excited and higher; difficult to give accurate quotations. Pork, $22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c. Lard—Tierce, 14c.@14¼c.; Prime Keg, 14¾c.@15c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 05. Bagging quiet but firm at 12¼c.@13¼c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12c.@12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 1,707 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 58,289 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,533 bales; to France, 1,760 bales; to the Continent, 3,600 bales; coastwise, 2,038 bales; sales, 7,400 bales.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—Spanish Gold, 211½@212. Exchange quiet and steady; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 8½@8 discount; Short Sight, 7½@7 discount; 60 days, gold, 3½@4 premium; Short Sight, 4½@5 premium. Sugar nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4.—Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady at 33c. Resin dull; Strained, $1 50. Tar steady at $1 50.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 4.—Printing Cloths quiet, but firmly held, at 4⅛c.@4¼c. for Standard and Extra 64x64s.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—Hogs firm at $7 25@$7 40; shipments, 1,218 head.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Nellie Martin, for Rio Janeiro.—F. Cuebas, A. Firpo, F. T. Gillett, Mrs. Gillett, Master Gillett, Miss E. Gillett, Miss L. Gillett, Louis Longerin, G. I. Ruberio, J. H. de Nononha, Edward Hasses, Mrs. Hasses, H. J. Tally, J. K. Dorion, A. Noël, Mrs. Noël, Master R. Noël.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—E. Cox, A. Davidson, John Thompson, O. Miranda y Garcia, C. Bulnes and son, Robert C. Baird, C. Morton Stewart, Mrs. Jane Cochrane, Richard Newton, James W. Brower, F. Fernandez, David Alexander, Jose Ferrer de Conto, Francisco Hernandez, C. William Sierck, Faustine Logano, Carlos O. Basevi, M. Geber, William Young, Richard H. Newton and two children, William W. Newton and wife, John Waydell, Matias Maester, Jose L. Cabre.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:05 | Sun sets......5:23 | Moon sets....3:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:09 | Gov. Island.. 3:58 | Hell Gate...5:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Jacob V. Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Callao Sept. 8, and Valparaiso Oct. 13, with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Passed Cape Horn Nov. 4, and crossed the equator Dec. 17 in lon. 35; was ashore on Peck's Beach Jan. 16, and sprung a leak and went to Philadelphia 19th, (previously reported;) discharged about 450 tons guano, and sld. 31st for New-York in tow of tug-boat North America; Feb. 2, at 4 A. M., 30 miles S. W. by S. of the Highlands, encountered a hurricane from N. W. so violent that at 6 A. M. the tug-boat let go, and the ship was hove to under as little sail as possible; the men were kept so busy at the pumps that the hawser remained in the water during the storm, which lasted till 5 P. M. before it moderated; during the day the decks were washed from end to end, and in one sea a hawser coiled up on top of the forward house was carried overboard without touching the deck; the steam pump was torn from its lashings and thrown in the lee scuppers; the leak was about two feet an hour before the storm, and was increased to five feet; 3d, the men being kept constantly at the pumps, suffered from the intense cold, and five, namely, John Jackson, Edwin Willar, John Cadie, John Byll, and Henry Cott, all of Philadelphia, were taken off by pilot-boat J. D. Harrison and sent to hospital; pilot-boat W. W. Story, No. 5, towed the ship 40 miles, and furnished four men to work the pumps; 4th, was taken in tow by three tugs and brought to port.

Bark Bulgay, (of Dundee,) Lyell, Rio Janeiro Dec. 5, via Hampton Roads Jan. 31, with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Dec. 24, in lon. 35; Feb. 2, off Barnegat, encountered a hurricane from W. N. W., lasting 24 hours; 3d, at 4 P. M., 26 miles S. E. from the Highlands, was spoken by the tug North America, of Philadelphia, who was looking for the ship Jacob V. Troop, which he had been towing from Philadelphia, and which he had let go during the hurricane.

Bark Emilie, (Ger.,) Deicke, Havre 37 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. Jan. 22, lat. 43 19, lon. 55 41, had a strong gale from S. W., veering to W.; lost and split sails; Feb. 2, off Fire Island, had a severe gale from S., veering to W. S. W., lasting 17 hours.

Schr. Zeta Psi, (of Boston,) Jameson, Cedar Keys 15 ds., with lumber to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to master.

Schr. Charlie Miller, Ross, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Crane, Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. Young, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Edward Hartley, Hull, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Gem, Matthews, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Anna, Lynch, Stonington.

WIND—Sunset, light west; clear.

SAILED.

Ship Senator Iken, for Bremen; barks Edith Rose, for Angiers; Kalalis, for Lisbon; Rocket, for Porto Cabello; Balthasar, for ——; brigs O. Blanchard, for Oporto; Elizabeth Winslow, for Cardenas; Edith Hall, for Kingston, Jam.; Clara Jenkins, for ——; schrs. M. H. Rand, for Laguayra; A. D. Henderson, for Cardenas; C. E. Raymond, H. G. Bird, and Julia A. Decker, for ——.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Stratford Shoal light vessel broke adrift in the gale of the 2d inst., and will be repaired as soon as practicable.

A. C. RHIND,
Captain United States Navy, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Feb. 4, 1876.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS.—Arr. Feb. 1, schrs. Ann Dole, Bunce, Mayaguez, Matilda, Jones, New-York; S. M. Bird, Merrill, New-York; Taylor and Mathis, Cheeseman, Philadelphia.

Sld. Jan. 31, schr. M. A. Power, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS.—Arr. Jan. 31, schr. Georgie Staples, Maloney, Falmouth, Jamaica, (not Georgia, as before reported.) Feb. 1, brig Orloff, (Br.,) Bellefontaine, Barbados, via St. Thomas.

Sld. Feb. 1, schr. Evadne, (Br.,) Purdy, Boston.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—Arr. schrs. S. B. Ray, Endicott, Philadelphia; Curtis Tilton, Shepherd, do.; 3d, brig A. M. Putnam, Rogers, Philadelphia; schrs. Post Boy, Robinson, New-York; Whitney Long, Bickmore, do.; Hattie V. Kelsey, Randall, Baltimore; Mary Munroe, Hall, Pensacola.

Feb. 2.—Sld. brig Annie, (Br.,) Smith, N. of Hatteras; schr. Sara Potten, Wall, New-York; 3d, steamer Columbus, Reed, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Feb. 4.—Arr. Brig A. J. White, (Br.), LeBlanc, Boston, had lost deck load.

Feb. 3.—Sld. Brig Randolph Payson, (Br.,) Barbados; Cyrius, (Br.), do.; Schooners Mignonette, (Br.), do.; and Polar Star, (Br.), do.

MATANZAS, Feb. 1.—Arr., barks Orchilla, Harriman, Martinique, via St. Thomas; F. L. Genovar, Simmons, New-York; brig Myronus, Higgins, New-York; schr. J. C. Reed, Crowley, Baltimore.

Feb. 1.—Sld., bark S. W. Holbrook, Mitchell, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, Feb. 1.—Arr., schrs. E. J. Morrison, Lavender, Havre, and Chas. E. Morrison, Smith, Havre.

Jan. 31.—Sld., brigs M. E. Leighton, Leighton, New-York, and Ernest, Sonnett, Philadelphia.

ST. JAGO, Jan. 22.—Arr. schr. L. Edwards, (Br.,) Blackler, St. John's, N. F.

Jan. 27—Arr. brig Matilda B., (Br.,) Cow Bay, C. B. Sld. bark Dictator, New-Orleans.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 3.—Cld. schr. A. M. Howe, Matanzas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Sld., Messell, Nancy Bryson, William, Northampton, Enrique, Sarah Douglass, Traveller, Henrich Ibsen, O. D. Witherell, Prescott Haseltine.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Ebenezer, Capt. Molbac.

Arr. out on the 3d inst.: Charles Cox, Jennie Armstrong, Religion e Liberta.

Arr. out on the 4th inst.: Gracia, A. B. Stronack, Oregon, R. Murray, Jr., Alexander Keith, Frugoni e Devoto, Norina, Aalesund, Elisa Oulton, Lesti Dubrovacki, and Emma, Capt. Levi.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 4.—The Guion steamer Dakota, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York Jan. 26, arr. here at 10 o'clock this morning, after a passage of 8 ds. and 22 hours.

The National Line steam-ship England, Capt. Thomson, from New-York Jan. 22, arr. here at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Inman steam-ship City of Paris arr. here this morning from Liverpool. After embarking passengers and mails she proceeded for New-York.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York, Jan. 26, for Liverpool, touched at this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

The White Star steamer Adriatic sld. from here, for New-York, at 1:30 this morning.

BROOKLYN LIFE

IN ACCOUNT WITH ITS POLICY HOLDERS.

Dr. Balance Sheet, December 31, 1875. Cr.

LIABILITIES.

To Reserve, being the present Cash value of all the policy liabilities of the Company	$2,151,809 00
" Losses reported but not yet due	34,680 00
" All other liabilities	4,900 00
" Surplus as to Policy-Holders	*278,903 27
	$2,470,292 27

*From this amount a dividend will be paid to the holders of participating policies. This surplus for 1876 exceeds the surplus of last year in the sum of $63,000.

ASSETS.

By Loans on Bond and Mortgage, (secured mostly by City property, valued at more than double the amount of loans)		$1,188,150 02
" Real Estate		14,000 00
" Call Loans, (secured by United States and other Stocks)		15,200 00
" U. S. Bonds, Brooklyn City and Kings County Bonds and State Stocks		561,890 00
" Cash in Trust Company and Bank	$84,851 67	
" Cash on hand	11,612 52	
		96,464 19
" Cash Quarter and Semi-Annual Premiums deferred	$57,036 33	
(Less marginal expense of collecting)	12,267 26	
		44,819 07
" Premium Loans made on Policies in force		449,714 00
" Premiums unpaid and in course of transmission	$22,515 54	
(Less marginal expense of collecting)	4,503 11	
		18,012 43
" Interest accrued but not due		60,960 61
" Ledger Balances (Agents')		21,081 95
Gross Assets		†$2,470,292 27

†This is an increase of Gross Assets over last year in the sum of $200,000.

The BROOKLYN LIFE is the only Company which Indorses upon its Policies at issue a definite amount of Guaranteed Surrender-Value.

OFFICERS.
President, CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK.
Vice President, WILLIAM H. WALLACE.
Secretary, WILLIAM M. COLE.

CONSULTING ACTUARY,
D. Parks Fackler.
CASHIER,
William Dutcher.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
Daniel Ayres, M.D., LL. D.
COUNSEL,
Augustus Ford.

Offices, Nos. 320 and 322 BROADWAY, corner of Pearl St., New-York.

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THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
New-York Life Insurance Co.
OFFICE,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
JAN. 1, 1876.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1875 - - - $27,145,777 51

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums and annuities	$6,069,002 81	
Interest received and accrued	1,870,658 34	—$7,939,661 15
		$35,085,438 66

Disbursement Account.

Losses by death	$1,524,814 83	
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled polices	2,481,696 96	
Life annuities, matured endowments, and re-insurances	182,400 83	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	361,918 06	
Advertising and physician's fees	87,591 26	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, &c.	280,114 03	—$4,918,535 97
		$30,166,902 69

ASSETS.

Cash in Trust Company, in bank, and on hand	$1,768,291 26	
Invested in United States, New-York City, and other stocks (market value, $7,633,244)	7,194,101 05	
Real estate	1,820,240 58	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at more than double the amount loaned, buildings thereon insured for $15,717,000, and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	17,685,597 50	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $4,090,586)	885,728 82	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876	463,269 64	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies $320,000, included in liabilities)	105,341 54	
Agents' balances	27,111 49	
Accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1876, on investments	257,130 86	—30,166,902 69
Excess of market value of securities over cost		$479,052 95

Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $30,645,955 64

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876	$303,165 00	
Reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	144,598 63	
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; participating insurance at four per cent. Carlisle net premium; nonparticipating at five per cent. Carlisle net premium	27,390,396 44	
Reserved for contingent liability to Tontine Dividend Fund over and above a four per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	308,138 81	—$28,146,298 91

Divisible Surplus $2,499,656 73

From the undivided surplus of $2,499,656 73 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary Dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies proportionate to their contributions to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement if the policy holders so elect.

DURING THE YEAR, 7,029 POLICIES HAVE BEEN ISSUED, INSURING $21,964,190.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
DAVID DOWS,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
JOHN MAIRS,
WM. H. APPLETON,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,
WILLIAM BARTON,
LOOMIS L. WHITE,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
J. F. SEYMOUR,
C. R. BOGERT, M. D.,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
HENRY BOWERS,
SANDFORD COBB,
EDWIN MARTIN,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
WILLIAM H. BEERS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

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